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O F

Pennsylvania.

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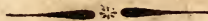
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# AN ACT,

FOR THE REGULATION OF THE MILITIA OF  
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.



Section 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the territory of this Commonwealth be and is hereby divided into division-bounds as follow, to wit: The city and county of Philadelphia shall form the first division, the counties of Bucks and Montgomery the second, the counties of Chester and Delaware the third, the county of Lancaster the fourth, the counties of York and Adams the fifth, the counties of Berks and Dauphin the sixth, the counties of Cumberland and Franklin the seventh, the counties of Northampton and Wayne the eighth, the counties of Northumberland and Luzerne the ninth, the counties of Lycoming, Tioga, Potter, Jefferson, M'Kean and Clearfield the tenth; the counties of Mifflin, Huntingdon and Centre the eleventh; the counties of Bedford, Somerset and Cambria the twelfth; the counties of Westmoreland and Fayette the thirteenth; the counties of Washington and Greene the fourteenth; the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong and Indiana the fifteenth; the counties of Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren, the sixteenth division; the city of Philadelphia shall form one brigade, and each division shall be composed of two brigades; and when by increase of population or other causes the number of men in any of the regiments becomes too large, or

*The state divided into division bounds.*

*The city of Philadelphia to form one, and each division two brigades.*

10-27-43  
Dec. 1843

When the regiments and battalions may be equalized.

How many men a regiment may contain.

greatly disproportionate, it shall and may be lawful for the brigadier-general and brigade-inspector with the commanding officers of the regiments in each brigade, or a majority of them, to cause new arrangements to be made in the regiments and battalions, and to equalize the same as nearly as may be, or to form additional regiments or battalions, if in their opinion the same be necessary. *Provided*, That no regiment shall consist of more than one thousand, nor less than five hundred men, and the battalions in the same proportions; and when from the increase of population or other causes the number of men in any of the companies of a regiment shall become greatly disproportionate to the number of men in other companies, the field-officers of such regiment are hereby authorized to make such arrangements and distributions of the men as in their discretion shall be convenient and proper, in order to equalize the number of men in the several companies, or to form additional companies, if in their opinion the same be necessary.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That each and every free, able-bodied white male citizen of this or any other of the United States, and every other free able-bodied white male person who has been resident in this Commonwealth for six months previous to the time of his enrolment, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, except as is hereinafter excepted, shall be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company within whose bounds such citizen or other person as above described shall reside, and it shall at all times hereafter be the duty of such captain or commanding

Description of the persons to be enrolled in the militia, and by whom.

officer to enrol, or cause to be enrolled, every such citizen or other person resident as aforesaid ; and also those who shall from time to time arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years, or become resident as aforesaid and not excepted by this act, shall come to reside within his bounds, noting as precisely as possible the particular age of such person enrolled ; and in all cases of doubt respecting the age or residence of any person enrolled or intended to be enrolled, the party shall prove his age or residence to the satisfaction of the officers of the company within whose bounds he may reside, or a majority of them : And it shall be the duty of each captain or commanding officer of a company to take or cause to be taken an accurate class-list or roll of all the persons subject to militia duty, who shall have been enrolled by him as aforesaid, noting as precisely as possible the age of each person enrolled, and particularly designating all such persons within the bounds of his company and the ward or township in which they reside, subject to militia duty, who shall desire to be considered as exempts, or persons exempted from training in regiments, battalions or companies, as is directed by this act, but not as persons exempted from the tour of duty when the militia of this state, or any detachment thereof shall be called into actual service ; but if any person neglects or refuses to make his choice as aforesaid, the said captain shall place the name of such person on the list of exempts. *Provided always,* That exempts shall enjoy the right of appeal, and have such redress as delinquents have in cases of appeal provided for in the seventeenth section of this act : And in all cases

The party to prove his age and residence where doubts exist.

Each captain to keep a list of all persons enrolled by him, noting thereon the exemptions.

Persons neglecting to make their election, shall be placed on the list of exempts ; but to have the right to appeal.

Duty of  
the regi-  
mental  
command-  
er.

Enrol-  
ments to  
be annual-  
ly deliver-  
ed to the  
brigade-  
inspector  
on oath or  
affirma-  
tion, who  
shall trans-  
mit to the  
county  
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sioners  
and the  
State-trea-  
surer and  
Register-  
general re-  
spectively,  
a list of the  
exempts.

Proceed-  
ings by the  
commis-  
sioners  
thereon.

where exempts obtain any exoneration as aforesaid, the amount thereof shall be certified under the hand of the president of the court of appeal, which certificate, when presented to the collector of taxes, shall be received by him as payment of such part of the said exempt's fine as shall be therein expressed; and the commanding officer of each regiment, respectively, shall transmit a list of the names of the officers appointed to hear and determine on appeals for the current year to the county commissioners, on or before the first day of August annually; and the said captain or commanding officer shall, under the penalty of fifty dollars for every such neglect or refusal, yearly and every year, on or before the day of regimental review, to be in the month of May, deliver or cause to be delivered, one complete class-list or roll as aforesaid on oath or affirmation to the brigade-inspector; and it shall be the duty of the said brigade-inspector, within ten days after he shall have received the said lists or rolls as aforesaid, to deliver or safely to transmit to the commissioners of the proper county, and within sixty days thereafter, to the State-treasurer and Register-general, to each a true and accurate list of the said exempts as aforesaid, returned to him by the captains or commanding officers of the respective companies, under the penalty of twenty dollars for every neglect or refusal thereof, and shall incur a further fine of twenty dollars for every month's delay after the expiration of the said sixty days, to be recovered by the treasurer of the state for the use of the Commonwealth, and thereupon the said county commissioners shall annually fine or charge the persons so returned to them as exempts in their respective dupli-

cates, the sum of four dollars each, over and above the amount of their taxes, keeping the amount of the said fines in a separate and distinct column from the county-tax; and it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, under the penalty of five hundred dollars each for every neglect or refusal, to be recovered agreeably to the provisions of the thirty-third section of this act, to direct and cause the said exempt-fines to be collected annually, at the same time and in the same manner in which the county-tax is directed by law to be collected, except as to the discretion of exoneration invested in the commissioners in other cases, and in like manner to be paid and received in the treasury of the county, and the county-treasurers, respectively, are hereby directed to keep separate and distinct accounts of all the monies so by them received for exempt-fines in pursuance of this act; and the said county-treasurers respectively shall settle with the Register-general, and pay yearly to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, such fines from exempts as they shall receive by virtue of this act, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for every such neglect; and the said county-treasurers, respectively, shall be allowed in the settlement of their accounts with the officers of the department of accounts, five per cent. on all monies so received and by them paid to the State-treasurer as aforesaid; and no person who may hereafter be placed on the list of exempts, shall have the right to appeal to nor be exonerated from the payment of the tax or fine imposed on exempts by any court or tribunal whatever, other than the court of appeals of the proper battalion or regiment, within whose bounds such exempt or exempts resides: And it is hereby de-

Duties and compensation of the county-treasurers.  
Of the exoneration from payment of fines imposed on exempts.

clared, that the county-commissioners shall not have or exercise any power or authority whatever to exonerate, or make any allowance or abatement to any exempt or exempts; excepting only in such case in which a certificate of exoneration shall be produced and delivered to such commissioners by any such exempt, under the signature of the president of the proper court of appeals, and any such certificate so produced and delivered to the commissioners of any county, shall be by them preserved in their proper office, and shall be ready to be produced whenever the same may be required, to ascertain the fact and ground of such exoneration or otherwise; and if any head of a family shall hereafter refuse to give an account to any captain or commanding officer, of any inmate or inmates liable to militia duty when legally called upon, residing, boarding or lodging in such family, or occupying any part of the dwelling-house, or shall wilfully conceal the name or names of any such inmate or inmates, boarder, lodger or occupier, he or she so offending shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace, in like manner as debts of the same amount are or may be recoverable by law. *Provided always,* That no person who shall be enrolled as aforesaid, shall be called upon to exercise with the militia in regiments, battalions or companies, as is directed by this act, until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years; but in case of threatened invasion, actual war or rebellion of this or any of the United States, then the persons enrolled who shall be of the age of eighteen years, and all such persons who are described in this act under the denomination of exempts, shall be called upon to perform their respective tours of duty, in like manner and

Penalty on house-keepers refusing to give an account of, or concealing from commanding officers, the names of inmates or boarders.

Persons under twenty-one years of age not compellable to exercise with the militia, except in certain specified cases.

under the same penalties with the other militia of this state.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Vice-President of the United States, officers judicial and executive of the government of the United States, the Members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers, all custom-house officers with their clerks, all post-officers and stage-drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the United States, all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post-roads while they remain such, all inspectors of exports, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea-service of any citizens of the United States, ministers of religion of every denomination, professors and teachers in the university, colleges, academies and schools while they are actually employed as such, judges of the supreme court and of the courts of common pleas, menial servants of ambassadors, ministers and consuls from foreign states, sheriffs, gaolers and keepers of work-houses, shall be, and they severally are exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding their being above the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years.

Who shall be exempt from militia duty.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the militia of this Commonwealth shall, within the respective bounds herein mentioned, be arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies; that each division shall consist of two brigades, and each brigade so to be formed shall consist of not less than four regiments, each regiment of two battalions, each battalion of four companies, exclusive of a flank company, in such manner

General arrangement of the militia

Of volunteer companies.

that no company shall consist of more than one hundred, nor less than sixty-four privates, or as near as may be, having regard to their local situation; there may be attached to each battalion one company of grenadiers, light-infantry or riflemen, which company shall be formed within the bounds of the division; and to each brigade there shall be but one company of artillery, which company shall be furnished with one piece of ordnance at the expence of the state, as soon as they are completely uniformed and equipped, and not more than one troop of horse to a regiment to be formed of volunteers, in their respective brigades, at the discretion of the Governor: One-eleventh part of the infantry within the bounds of any company shall be permitted to join such troop, and not more, without the consent of the captain or commanding officer of such company; no militia-man, who may join any volunteer company of light-infantry, riflemen, artillery, grenadiers or troop of horse, shall have the privilege of leaving the company or troop he so joined, in order to become a member of another company or troop, without the consent of a majority of the officers commanding that company or troop in which he is enrolled, be first had and obtained; and in cases where any volunteer is desirous to leave the company or troop of which he is a member, he shall make his intentions known to his officers, who shall thereupon take the reasons assigned by such volunteer into consideration; and if the reasons so assigned shall appear satisfactory to a majority of them, the commanding officers of such company or troop shall grant the volunteer so applying, a discharge; and no captain or commanding officer of any volunteer com-

pany or troop shall admit any person a member of the company or troop under his command as aforesaid, without the person so applying shews a regular discharge from the company or troop to which he previously belonged; and no volunteer troop of horse or company of grenadiers, artillery, light-infantry or riflemen shall be commissioned, where there are not forty members of such troop or company in complete uniform, agreeably to this act; and if any brigade-inspector shall make a return of any troop or company to the Governor who is not in uniform as aforesaid, in order that commissions may be granted contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, every inspector so offending shall pay a fine of fifty dollars, to be recovered by the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment in whose bounds such a volunteer troop or company shall be, before any justice of the peace of the proper county, and the fine shall be applied to the use of the regiment.

Volunteer companies not to be commissioned, unless forty members are in complete uniform.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the uniform or military dress of the militia of this state shall be as follows, *to wit*: For the infantry, light-infantry and cavalry, a blue coat faced with red, the lining and buttons thereof white; for the artillery, a blue coat faced and lined with red, with yellow buttons; but the uniform of the general officers and of the officers of the staff, shall be blue faced with buff, the regimental staff excepted, whose uniform shall be that of the regiment to which they belong; and the cockade to be worn by the militia of this state shall be blue and red, and every new regiment that shall hereafter be formed, shall be provided with two colors or standards at the expence of the state, to be

Uniform of the militia.

made agreeably to the models for colors or standards now deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Arms and accoutrements of the militia. Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the commissioned officers of infantry, light-infantry, grenadiers and riflemen shall severally, at their own expence, be armed with a sword or hanger; and those of artillery with a sword or hanger, a fusee, bayonet and belt, and cartridge-box to contain at least twelve cartridges; the commissioned officers of the several troops of horse shall furnish themselves with good horses of at least fourteen hands and an half high, and shall be armed with a sword and pair of pistols, the holsters of which shall be covered with bear-skin caps; each light-horseman or dragoon shall furnish himself with a serviceable horse of at least fourteen hands and an half high, a good saddle, bridle, mail-pillion and valise, holsters, and a breast-plate and crupper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, the holsters of which shall be covered with bear-skin caps, a sabre, and cartridge-box to contain at least twelve cartridges for pistols; and every person so enrolled and provided with arms, ammunition and accoutrements required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions or sales for debt or for the payment of taxes.

How the militia shall be officered. Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the militia shall be officered as follows: To each division one major-general, and two aids-de-camp with the rank of a major; to each brigade one brigadier-general, one brigade-major, one quarter-master of brigade and one brigade-

inspector, each with the rank of a major; to each regiment one lieutenant-colonel commandant, and to each battalion one major; to each company of infantry, including light-infantry, riflemen and grenadiers, one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer and one fife or bugler. There shall be a regimental staff, to consist of one adjutant and one quarter-master, to rank as lieutenant; one paymaster, one surgeon, one chaplain, one surgeon's-mate, one sergeant-major, one quarter-master-sergeant, one drum-major and fife-major; and there shall be to each company of artillery one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, six gunners, six bombardiers, one drummer and one fife; and to each troop of horse there shall be one captain, two lieutenants and one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, one saddler, one farrier and one trumpeter; there shall be one adjutant-general and one quarter-master-general, each with the rank of brigadier-general, appointed for the whole militia of Pennsylvania, and the first sergeant of every company shall act as clerk of the company.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the major-generals, By whom  
adjutant-general and quarter-master-general the officers  
shall be appointed and commissioned by the shall be  
Governor; the division officers to be residing appointed.  
within their respective divisions; the major-generals shall appoint their own aids-de-camp; the brigadier-generals their brigade-majors. The field-officers of each regiment shall appoint their respective regimental staffs; the brigadier-generals and brigade-inspectors, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants, ensigns, sergeants and cor-

porals shall be elected in form and manner  
 Who may hereinafter provided; but no person shall be  
 not hold a eligible or hold a commission in the militia,  
 commis- who is not a citizen of this state, or who shall  
 sion. not reside within the brigade, regiment, bat-  
 talion or company in which he was elected,  
 except the first division, who are hereby  
 authorized to elect their commissioned offi-  
 cers from any part within the bounds of the  
 When of division; but if any officer removes out of the  
 fices shall bounds aforesaid, he shall forfeit his commis-  
 be vacated. sion. All commissioned officers shall be  
 Duration commissioned during four years, if they shall  
 of commis- so long behave themselves well, and shall  
 sions. take rank according to the date of their com-  
 missions; and when two or more of the same  
 grade, whose commissions bear an equal  
 date, shall meet on command, then their  
 rank shall be determined by lot, to be drawn  
 by them in the presence of the commanding  
 officer of the detachment; and if any com-  
 missioned officer shall remove out of the  
 bounds of the brigade, regiment, battalion or  
 company for which he was elected, his office  
 shall thereby forthwith become vacant.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted by the*  
 Duties of authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty  
 the adju- of the adjutant-general to distribute all orders  
 tant-gene- from the Governor, as commander in chief  
 ral. of the militia of the state, to the brigade-  
 inspectors or the several corps when in actual  
 service; to attend all public reviews when  
 the Governor shall review the militia; to  
 obey all orders from him relating to the car-  
 rying into execution, and perfecting the sys-  
 tem of military discipline established by this  
 act; to furnish each brigade-inspector with  
 one set of blank forms of the different re-  
 turns that may be required, for which he

shall be allowed in the settlement of his accounts with the officers of the department of accounts, and to explain the principles on which such returns should be made; to receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the state, returns of the militia under their command, reporting the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline; all which the several officers of divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, troops and companies are hereby required to make, in such manner as the Governor shall direct, so that the said adjutant-general may be furnished therewith; from all which returns he shall make a general return of all the militia of the state, and lay the same before the Governor, and transmit a duplicate thereof to the President of the United States. The said adjutant-general, before he enters on the exercise of the duties of his office, shall give bond with two or more sufficient sureties, <sup>To give</sup> in the penalty of five thousand dollars, <sup>bond with</sup> conditioned for the due and faithful performance <sup>sureties.</sup> of the said duties, and shall, in full compensation for his services, receive a yearly salary of six hundred dollars; and it shall be the <sup>His salary</sup> duty of the said adjutant-general, his heirs, executors or administrators, under the penalty of one thousand dollars, to deliver to his successor all the books, papers and documents relating to the duties of his office.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty <sup>Duties of</sup> of each brigade-inspector, at least once in the <sup>br-</sup> every year, to inspect the arms, ammunition <sup>gade-in-</sup> and accoutrements of the militia composing <sup>spector.</sup>

his brigade; to execute all orders which he may receive from the adjutant-general or commander in chief, to superintend the elections of field-officers, to furnish all the necessary blank returns, the form of which shall be prescribed by the adjutant-general to deliver or cause to be delivered yearly and every year, on or before the first day of April, to each captain or commanding officer of a company three blank inspection-rolls and three blank class-rolls, for which blank rolls he shall be allowed yearly in full compensation therefor ten dollars for each regiment in his brigade; which several rolls the said captain or commanding officer of a company is hereby directed to fill, and shall, under the penalty of twenty dollars, yearly deliver or cause to be delivered, one of each to the commanding officer of the regiment, one of each to the brigade-inspector, and the other he shall keep filed in his own possession; and the said inspector, when he has received the said returns, shall, within twenty days under the penalty of twenty dollars, make out therefrom three complete brigade-returns, and deliver one to the adjutant-general, one to the brigadier-general, and the other to the major-general of the division, and he shall file in his office all returns received by him and a copy of all returns made to his superior officer; and it shall also be the duty of each brigade-inspector, when any class or classes of the militia are called to perform any tour of duty, immediately to notify every officer whose tour of duty it may be, and shall cause each non-commissioned officer and private so called to be notified by a written or printed notice in the following words; "*Take notice, That you are hereby required personally, or by sufficient substitute, to appear at*

properly armed

Notifica-  
tion of  
classes for  
a tour of  
duty.

and equipped for service, at the hour of  
on the day of to  
march when required. Appeals to be heard  
at on the day of

Given under my hand the  
day of A. D. A. B. Captain."

By being delivered to him personally, or left  
at his house or usual place of abode at least  
three days before the time of assembling the  
said militia, by the commanding officer of  
each company, or by a sergeant or other fit  
person under his orders, who shall, if re-  
quired, prove such notice on oath or affirma-  
tion, unless the Governor, on a sudden exi-

Call of mi-  
litia on a  
sudden  
exigency.

gency, shall think proper to order any part  
of the militia into immediate and actual ser-  
vice; in which case, the notice mentioning  
such special order shall be given for imme-  
diate attendance, and any person refusing or  
neglecting to perform such tour of duty,

Penalty  
for not  
perform-  
ing a tour  
of duty.

shall pay a fine of sixteen dollars per month  
for every such offence; and it shall further  
be the duty of the brigade-inspector forthwith  
after the marching of any part of the militia,

Appeals  
how to be  
heard and  
decided.

to call to his assistance two respectable citi-  
zens, one of whom shall be a justice of the  
peace, to sit at the places named in the no-  
tices above directed to be served upon every  
militia-man so called out, and shall there  
hear and determine all appeals that may be

made by the persons thinking themselves  
aggrieved by any thing done in pursuance of  
such call; and they are hereby authorized  
and required to grant such relief to such  
appellant as to them shall appear just and  
reasonable, and each of the said reputable  
citizens, before they enter on the said duties,

shall take the following oath or affirmation, Qualifica-  
viz. "That he will hear and impartially de- tion of the  
termine on the cases of appeal which may be assistants.

Their  
compensa-  
tion.

List of  
delin-  
quents to  
be deliver-  
ed to the  
proper of-  
ficers, and  
fines how  
collected.

Salary of  
the bri-  
gade-in-  
specter,  
and allow-  
ance for  
contingen-  
cies.

To give  
bond, &c.

laid before him agreeably to law, and accord-  
ing to the best of his knowledge ;” which  
oath or affirmation the inspector is hereby  
empowered to administer, and the justice  
and citizens shall have and receive from the  
said inspector, the sum of one dollar each  
for every day they shall sit on the said ap-  
peals, and the said inspector and justice of  
the peace shall each keep a separate record  
of the proceedings of such court of appeals ;  
and the said inspector shall, within twenty  
days after such determination of appeals,  
make out and deliver to the State-treasurer,  
to the Register-general and to the commis-  
sioners of the proper county, each, a list of  
all such delinquents, as well those who have  
not appealed as those whose appeals shall  
have been determined against them, with the  
sums due from each respectively, which  
sums shall be collected and paid, under the  
direction of the said commissioners, in the  
same manner and under the like penalties  
as fines from exempts are directed to be col-  
lected in and by the second section of this  
act ; and each inspector shall receive for his  
services the yearly salary of thirty dollars for  
each regiment belonging to his brigade,  
which he shall attend and inspect, and shall  
receive such reasonable allowance for ex-  
pences as he may have incurred, or shall  
hereafter incur, for providing and repairing  
drums, fifes, colors, artillery and carriages,  
as he shall make appear to the officers of the  
department of accounts to be really neces-  
sary ; and before he enters upon the duties of  
his office, he shall give bond with one or  
more sufficient sureties in the penal sum of  
two thousand dollars, conditioned for the due  
and faithful performance of his duties, and  
for the faithful accounting for and paying

over all the monies which shall come to his hands by virtue of this act; and each of the said inspectors shall, once in every twelve months, make out complete accounts of all monies by him received, and of his expenditures, and return the same to the Register-general, or in default thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars.

And on the removal or resignation of any of the said inspectors, such inspector, or in case of his death, his executors or administrators shall deliver up to his successor in office, or some other person duly authorized by the Governor to receive the same, all and singular the books, papers and documents belonging to or in use in the said offices, and on refusal thereof, he or they so offending shall forfeit the sum of two thousand dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record within this state; but from and after the passing of this act, no allowance shall be made in the settlement of the accounts of any brigade-inspector for his attendance at the elections, of any field or other officer, nor for pay to clerks or any other person that he may employ to perform any part of his duty.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the elections of such officers as are by this act declared to be elective, shall be made as follows: The several brigade-inspectors shall, between the first day of May and the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven and every fourth year thereafter, give notice by advertisements at eight or more of the most public places of each regiment or battalion bounds or district, appointing a certain day, which shall be the same day, for

To render his accounts annually to the Register-general

Books and vouchers to be delivered up to the successor.

No allowance to be made him for attendance at elections, &c.

Time and manner of electing officers.

each district, not less ten days after the said notice, and requiring all the enrolled inhabitants (not being exempts) in the said regiment or battalion, and residing within the bounds thereof, to meet at a certain place as near the centre of the said district as may be, and then and there, between the hours of ten in the morning and five in the afternoon of the said day, to elect by ballot one brigadier-general, one brigade-inspector and one lieutenant-colonel, and the commanding officer

Brigadier-general, brigade-inspector, lieutenant-colonel.

Person to be appointed to conduct elections.

His compensation.

Penalty on failure to do his duty.

Major.

Captain, lieutenant, ensign, &c.

Judges and clerks of election to be chosen.

of each regiment is hereby required to appoint one suitable person in each of said districts to conduct said elections, for performing which service, he shall receive one dollar fifty cents per day, to be paid out of the regimental fund; and on failing to attend as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered by warrant issued by the commander of the regiment, directed to any constable or other fit person, which fine so recovered shall be paid into the regimental fund; and the enrolled inhabitants as aforesaid, of each battalion bounds respectively, shall elect by ballot as aforesaid, on the same or some other day, and at such place and time as shall be most convenient, but with the least possible delay, one major and the enrolled inhabitants of each company bounds respectively, not being exempts, shall elect by ballot as aforesaid, on some other day and at such place within the bounds of such company as shall be most convenient, but with the least possible delay, one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants and four corporals; previous to which said election or elections respectively, the enrolled inhabitants shall elect two respectable citizens to act as judges, also two for clerks, to be under oath or affirmation, which the

officer or person superintending the election is hereby authorized to administer, and shall certify to the inspector, and also the regimental and company officers, the names of the persons so elected, and shall place a copy of the returns for brigadier-general and brigade-inspector in the office of the prothonotary of the proper county where such election is held; and the said superintendants of each <sup>Duty of</sup> and every of the said regiment or battalion <sup>superin-</sup> elections, after the officers are elected, shall <sup>tendant of</sup> give a certified notice thereof under their <sup>elections.</sup> hands and seals to the brigade-inspector, who shall give notice to the persons elected, <sup>Duty of</sup> and transmit to the Governor a proper return <sup>the bri-</sup> of the officers elected to be commissioned, <sup>gade-in-</sup> mentioning the number of the brigade, regi- <sup>spector.</sup> ment, battalion, troop or company, the name of each person and their respective ranks; and thereupon commissions shall be granted agreeably to the intent of this act; and the <sup>Of the</sup> majors shall attend and superintend all the <sup>major.</sup> elections of commissioned company-officers within the bounds of their respective battalions, and report the same as aforesaid to the brigade-inspector. And elections for <sup>Light-</sup> officers in the light-horse and artillery shall <sup>horse and</sup> be held and conducted in like manner as <sup>artillery</sup> elections of officers in the infantry, and in <sup>elections.</sup> every case of future vacancy, whether occa- <sup>How va-</sup> sioned by death, resignation or otherwise, <sup>cancies</sup> the major-general of the division shall ap- <sup>are to be</sup> point some fit person to hold the election, if <sup>supplied</sup> there shall be no brigade-inspector, who shall <sup>by elec-</sup> make return as the inspector is directed by <sup>tion.</sup> this act; the commanding officer of the regiment shall give immediate information thereof to the brigade-inspector, who shall, with the least possible delay, order elections to be held for filling such vacancies agreeably to

How re-  
signations  
are to be  
made.

In case of  
neglect or  
refusal to  
elect, va-  
cancies to  
be suppli-  
ed upon  
nomina-  
tion.

To be  
commis-  
sioned by  
the Gov-  
ernor.

the manner herein-before described, and all resignations shall be made as follow, *that is to say* ; a company or regimental staff-officer to the lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, a field-officer to the brigadier-general, and the brigadier-general to the major-general, and the major-general to the commander in chief; and the major-general shall give notice to the brigade-inspector for filling such vacancy as the case may be; the brigadier-general shall give notice to the brigade-inspector when a vacancy shall be for a field-officer; but if any brigade, regiment, battalion, troop or company, being duly notified and required as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to elect their officers as aforesaid, then it shall and may be lawful for the major-general to nominate, if the election was to have been for a brigadier-general or brigade-inspector, two suitable persons for each office, one of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, which shall be as effectual to all intents and purposes as if they had been elected as before directed. And further, it shall and may be lawful for the brigade-inspector to whom such regiment belongs, to nominate, if the said election was to have been held for a field-officer or officers, with the approbation of the brigadier-general, and if for a commissioned company officer or officers, with the approbation of the field-officers of the regiment, one suitable person to the Governor, in the room of each officer so neglected to be chosen, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, which shall be as effectual to all intents and purposes as if the said officer had been elected as before directed; generals of divisions or brigade-inspectors, as the case may require, shall as soon as may be, acquaint the parties so neg-

lecting or refusing the appointment that shall have been made as aforesaid, and if no person can be found in the company who shall be willing to serve as an officer of said company, then in such case the brigade-inspector is hereby authorized to appoint a person and pay him one dollar per day for his service, which money so paid shall be allowed such inspector on settlement of his accounts with the accounting officers, and the person so appointed shall make a return of such company as exempts on oath or affirmation to the inspector, under the penalty of twenty dollars, which return so made shall be as valid to all intents and purposes as if made by a proper commissioned officer of said company, but no change shall take place other than that provided for in the first section of this act, so that an entire and general election and appointment of all the officers of all and every of the divisions, brigades and regiments throughout the Commonwealth shall take place according to the directions and intent of this act, between the months of May and August in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven, any commission or commissions granted by the Governor notwithstanding; but at least two months before such general election shall take place, the general officers of each division shall equalize the brigades and the brigadier-general, brigade-inspector and field-officers shall equalize the regiments in the respective brigades; and the field-officers shall also equalize the companies in their regiments respectively, so that no regiment shall consist of more than one thousand nor less than five hundred men, and no company of more than one hundred nor less than sixty-four privates, and immediately after such general election of

But if no person is found willing to accept, the brigade-inspector to appoint, &c. Compensation of the person appointed.

No change to take place other than that provided for in the first section.

An entire and general election and appointment of all officers to take place between May and August, 1807.

Brigades, regiments and companies to be equalized.

Date of  
commissions for  
the first  
period.

And any  
subse-  
quent  
period.

the militia officers shall take place, the rank of lieutenant-colonels shall be determined by lot to be drawn in the presence of the brigadier-general; and the rank of the majors and captains in the several regiments to be determined in like manner by lot to be drawn in the presence of the lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer of the regiment; and all the brigade-inspectors now in office shall continue until their successors are duly elected and commissioned agreeably to this act, and the commissions of all officers who, agreeably to the provisions of this act, shall be elected or appointed for or within the first period of four years, appointed for the continuance of office, shall bear date the third day of August one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in every subsequent period of four years the commissions of all officers who shall be elected or appointed for or within the said period, shall bear date on the day on which the said period commences.

Mode of  
proceed-  
ing by the  
major-  
general  
where the  
election of  
an officer  
is contest-  
ed.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if the election of a brigadier-general or brigade-inspector shall be contested, the major-general shall, on application to him made by petition signed by at least eighty of the enrolled militia of the brigade, shall give ten days notice, that he, together with four field-officers to be by him appointed for that purpose, will on a certain day hear the allegations and proofs of the parties, and thereupon shall either confirm the election and certify the same to the Governor, or order a new election as justice may require; and if the election of a field-officer shall be contested, the brigade-inspector shall, on application to him made by petition signed by at least sixty-four of the enrolled militia

Also by  
the bri-  
gade-in-  
specter.

of the regiment, give notice in writing to the brigadier-general and to two of the lieutenant-colonels of the brigade wherein such contest shall arise, who or any two of them shall meet at some certain time and place within the regiment bounds; of which ten days previous notice shall be given by the brigade-inspector, by three advertisements to be put up at some of the public places within the bounds aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of those the said officers so met, to hear the allegations and proofs of the parties, and thereupon shall either confirm the election and certify the same to the Governor, or order a new election, as justice may require; and if the election of a company-officer shall be contested, a petition signed by at least twenty of the enrolled militia of the company wherein such contest shall happen, may be presented to the commanding officer of the regiment, who, together with the other field-officers of the regiment, shall hear and determine the matter in controversy, they or one of them having first given the like notice by advertisement of the time and place of meeting as is required in the case of a contest respecting the election of a field-officer.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the regiments shall be numbered and called as follow, *to wit:* In the city of Philadelphia the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Pancake, shall be number twenty-four; by lieutenant-colonel Duane, number twenty-five; by lieutenant-colonel Bright, number twenty-eight; by lieutenant-colonel Simonds, number fifty; by lieutenant-colonel Ferguson, number eighty-four: In the county of Philadelphia the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Krips num-

And by the commanding officer and other field-officer of regiment.

The regiments numbered.

ber forty-two ; by lieutenant-colonel M'Mullen, number sixty-seven ; by lieutenant-colonel Beck, number seventy-five ; by lieutenant-colonel Sullivan, number eighty ; by lieutenant-colonel Kessler, number eighty-eight ; by lieutenant-colonel Morton, number one hundred and forty : In the county of Montgomery, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Henderson, number thirty-six ; by lieutenant-colonel Wentz, number fifty-one ; by lieutenant-colonel Snyder, number fifty-six ; by lieutenant-colonel Davis, number eighty-six : In the county of Bucks, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Smith, number fifteen ; by lieutenant-colonel Piper, number thirty-one ; by lieutenant-colonel Clinn, number thirty-two ; and by lieutenant-colonel Vansant, number forty-eight : In the counties of Chester and Delaware, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Greer, number twenty-seven ; by lieutenant-colonel Armstrong, number forty-seven ; by lieutenant-colonel Pierce, number eighty-five ; by lieutenant-colonel Cochran, number ninety-seven ; by lieutenant-colonel Davis, number forty-four ; by lieutenant-colonel Pearson, number sixty-five ; by lieutenant-colonel Ralston, number ninety-two ; and by lieutenant-colonel Richards, number one hundred : In the county of Lancaster, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Wright, number five ; by lieutenant-colonel Ensminger, number seven ; by lieutenant-colonel Ream, number one hundred and twenty ; by lieutenant-colonel Thomas, number one hundred and twenty-one ; by lieutenant-colonel Strickler, number thirty-four ; by lieutenant-colonel Boyd, number ninety-eight ; by lieutenant-colonel Boal, number sixty ; and by lieutenant-colonel Long, number one hundred and

four: In the counties of York and Adams, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Kelly, number forty-one; by lieutenant-colonel Reisinger, number sixty-one; by lieutenant-colonel Lawson, number one hundred and eleven; by lieutenant-colonel Pennington, number one hundred and thirteen; by lieutenant-colonel Himes, number one hundred and twenty-four: In the county of Adams, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Horner, number nine; by lieutenant-colonel Kerr, number twenty; by lieutenant-colonel Black, number forty; and by lieutenant-colonel Brown, number ninety-three: In the county of Berks, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Baum, number thirty-seven; by lieutenant-colonel Shoemaker, number forty-three; by lieutenant-colonel Schrader, number sixty-nine; by lieutenant-colonel Epler, number seventy-nine; and by lieutenant-colonel Kline, number one hundred and fourteen: In the county of Dauphin, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Bowman, number three; by lieutenant-colonel Wayne, number sixty-six; by lieutenant-colonel Wolfersberger, number seventy-eight; by lieutenant-colonel Lavenguth, number ninety-five; and by lieutenant-colonel Seebolt, number one hundred and seventeen: In the county of Cumberland, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Bovard, number twelve; by lieutenant-colonel Ewalt, number twenty-one; by lieutenant-colonel Urie, number forty-nine; by lieutenant-colonel M'Beath, number fifty-nine; by lieutenant-colonel Martin, number eighty-seven; and by lieutenant-colonel Rupley, number one hundred and sixteen: In the county of Franklin, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Findley, number one; by

lieutenant-colonel Alexander, number sixty-four; by lieutenant-colonel Beatty, number sixty-eight; by lieutenant-colonel Snider, number seventy-three; and by lieutenant-colonel Scott, number ninety-six: In the counties of Northampton and Wayne, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Wetzel, number thirteen; by lieutenant-colonel Miller, number thirty-eight; by lieutenant-colonel Keiper, number ninety-four; by lieutenant-colonel Kestler, number one hundred and one; by lieutenant-colonel M'Keen, number one hundred and eighteen; by lieutenant-colonel Jacoby, number eight; by lieutenant-colonel Horn, number seventy-one; by lieutenant-colonel Tanner, number one hundred and ten; by lieutenant-colonel Dingman, number one hundred and three; and by lieutenant-colonel Schnyder, number one hundred and fifteen: In the counties of Northumberland and Luzerne, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Inman, number thirty-five; by lieutenant-colonel Montgomery, number eighty-one; by lieutenant-colonel Rupert, number one hundred and twelve; by lieutenant-colonel Giffin, number one hundred and twenty-three; by lieutenant-colonel Stevens, number one hundred and twenty-nine; by lieutenant-colonel M'Kenny, number eighteen; by lieutenant-colonel Baldy, number thirty-nine; by lieutenant-colonel Drum, number seventy-seven; by lieutenant-colonel Moore, number one hundred and six; by lieutenant-colonel Deniston, number forty-five: In the counties of Lycoming, Tioga, Potter, Jefferson, M'Kean and Clearfield, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Cumings, number four; by lieutenant-colonel Quigle, number one hundred and two; by lieutenant-

colonel Spalding, number fifty-seven : In the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Centre, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel M'Dowel, number eleven ; by lieutenant-colonel Beale, number fifty-two ; by lieutenant-colonel Bratton, number seventy-four ; by lieutenant-colonel Banks, number eighty-three ; by lieutenant-colonel Benner, number eighty-nine ; by lieutenant-colonel Myers, number one hundred and thirty-one ; by lieutenant-colonel Moore, number fourteen ; by lieutenant-colonel Henderson, number thirty-three ; by lieutenant-colonel Cromwell, number forty-six ; by lieutenant-colonel Kellup, number fifty-eight ; by lieutenant-colonel Entricken, number one hundred and nineteen : In the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Cambria, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Jones, number ten ; by lieutenant-colonel Kimmel, number one hundred and nine ; by lieutenant-colonel Boyls, number one hundred and twenty-eight ; by lieutenant-colonel Moore, number one hundred and twenty-seven ; by lieutenant-colonel Reynolds, number one hundred and five ; by lieutenant-colonel Agnew, number fifty-five : In the county of Fayette, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Collins, number seventy-two ; by lieutenant-colonel Oliphant, number ninety ; by lieutenant-colonel Brashear, number ninety-one ; by lieutenant-colonel Whaley, number one hundred and eight : In the counties of Washington and Greene, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Achison, number twenty-two ; by lieutenant-colonel Donaldson, number twenty-three ; by lieutenant-colonel Mitchell, number fifty-three ; by lieutenant-colonel Stephenson, number eighty-two ; by lieutenant-colonel Clark, number six ; by lieuten-

ant-colonel Jenkins, number ninety-nine; by lieutenant-colonel Huston, number one hundred and twenty-two; by lieutenant-colonel Cather, number one hundred and thirty: In the county of Westmoreland, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Bonnet, number two; by lieutenant-colonel Wagle, number nineteen; by lieutenant-colonel Campbell, number fifty-four; by lieutenant-colonel M'Dowell, number sixty-three; by lieutenant-colonel Hunter, number seventy: In the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong and Indiana, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Baird, number one hundred and forty-one; by lieutenant-colonel Baldwin, number seventy-six; by lieutenant-colonel Free, number sixteen; by lieutenant-colonel Cunningham, number sixty-two; by lieutenant-colonel M'Comb, number thirty; by lieutenant-colonel Mounts, number one hundred and twenty-six; by lieutenant-colonel Elrod, number one hundred and twenty-five: In the counties of Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren, the regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Sproat, number twenty-six; by lieutenant-colonel Laurens, number one hundred and thirty-nine; by lieutenant-colonel Reed, number one hundred and seven; by lieutenant-colonel Hackney, number one hundred and thirty-seven; by lieutenant-colonel Marvin, number one hundred and thirty-six; by lieutenant-colonel Huston, number one hundred and thirty-five; by lieutenant-colonel Stokely, number one hundred and thirty-four; by lieutenant-colonel Stockton, number one hundred and thirty-three; by lieutenant-colonel Forster, number seventeen; by lieutenant-colonel Dale, number one hundred and thirty-two; by lieutenant-

colonel Gilliland, number twenty-nine ; lieutenant-colonel Carothers, number one hundred and thirty-eight. And all the regiments hereafter to be formed, shall follow those in numerical order ; but nothing contained in this section shall be construed as giving preference of rank to the officers, which shall at all times be determined by lot.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every militia-man, Proceed-  
moving out of the bounds of one company, ings on  
into the bounds of another, shall apply to the the remo-  
commanding officer of the company to which val of any  
he did belong, who shall give him a dis- militia-  
charge in writing certifying the class to man  
which he belongs, and whether he has served from his  
his tour of duty or not, and the time and date district.  
of his service, which certificate he shall  
produce to the captain or commanding officer  
of the company in whose bounds he next  
settles within twenty days after his settle-  
ment, under the penalty of three dollars ; and  
the said captain or commanding officer is  
hereby required to enrol him in the class  
specified in the said certificate.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the whole of the Manner  
militia of this state, (except as herein ex- and times  
cepted) shall be trained and exercised in of training  
companies, troops, battalions and regiments and exer-  
by their respective officers, as follow, viz. cising the  
In companies, on the first Monday in the militia.  
month of May, and the first Monday in the  
month of October ; and the regimental train-  
ing in each and every brigade, shall com-  
mence on the second Monday in the month  
of May, and continue from day to day in

Notice to  
be given.

No militia  
man to  
appear  
without  
arms ex-  
cept, &c.

Persons  
feeling  
them-  
selves ag-  
grieved  
may ap-  
peal.

such order as the brigade-inspector shall direct on every day of the week (Saturday and Sunday excepted) until the whole number of regiments shall have trained and exercised in the aforesaid manner, of which one month's previous notice shall be given by the brigade-inspectors respectively, and at such places as the field-officers or a majority of them, shall direct; and in the autumn or fall season, each and every first battalion of the respective regiments shall meet in battalion on the third Monday in the month of October, and every second on the Tuesday following at such places as the field-officers or a majority of them shall agree upon, and no militia-man shall be admitted into the ranks of any company without a sufficient musket or firelock, except those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, and such others as the officers of the company shall deem unable to procure arms at their own expence; such person or persons not excepted as last mentioned, shall be liable as for non-attendance on days of training; and if any militia-man, who shall not be admitted into the ranks without arms as aforesaid, shall be fined on any day of training on account of not having arms, and shall conceive himself aggrieved, he may appeal to the field-officers of the regiment to which he belongs, who shall consider his circumstance, and grant him such relief as to them or a majority of them shall appear just and reasonable. *Provided*, That the arms and accoutrements of the militia shall be exempted from all suits, distresses, executions or sales for debt or the payment of taxes.

Penalties  
for not at-

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any commissioned or staff officer, or private, shall without a

lawful excuse, neglect or refuse to attend on any of the days herein appointed for training, such delinquent officer or private shall be returned to the proper court of appeal by the commanding officer present; if a field-officer, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of four dollars; and every other commissioned and staff-officer shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars; and every non-commissioned officer or private so neglecting or refusing to attend, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for every such neglect or refusal, except such officer, non-commissioned officer or private, shall be summoned and actually attending on any of the days of training, as a juror or witness in any court within this Commonwealth; and the same fines shall be respectively paid by every officer or private who shall leave the parade on any day of training, before the regiment, battalion or company is discharged, without leave first had of the commanding officer; and the master or mistress of any apprentice, and the father or mother of any minor liable to serve in the militia, who shall neglect to perform the several duties required of him by this act, such minor being in the service of his father or mother, master or mistress, shall be respectively accountable for the fines so incurred by such minor or apprentice.

tending on  
days of  
exercise.

And for  
leaving  
the parade  
without  
leave.

Masters,  
&c. to pay  
fines in-  
curred by  
minors.

The roll  
to be called  
on muster-  
days, and  
absentees  
to be noted  
and re-  
turned to  
the com-  
manding  
officer of  
each com-  
pany.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in order to ascertain those persons, who, by their absence on days of training, shall have incurred the fines before-mentioned, a sergeant or clerk of each company, on every such day in the presence of the captain or commanding officer of the company, at the end of one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the com-

Officers  
to be ap-  
pointed to  
hear ap-  
peals.

Who shall  
be under  
oath, and  
their pow-  
ers defined

pany, battalion or regiment, and also after the exercise is over and before the company is dismissed, shall call over the muster-roll, noting those who are absent; and within four days after every company or regimental meeting, he shall make a true return of those that were absent at either of the roll-calls aforesaid, under oath or affirmation to the captain or commanding officer of each company, under the penalty of ten dollars for every time he shall neglect or refuse the same, and particularly designating the day on which default was made; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each regiment, annually, in regimental orders to be issued previous to the days appointed by this act for training the militia, to appoint six commissioned officers, three to preside in each battalion for the current year, as a court to hear appeals, who, when sitting as such court, shall be under oath or affirmation to perform their duties with fidelity and impartiality; and said court shall, in not less than ten, nor more than fifteen days after the meeting of the regiment in May and the battalions in October, annually, hear and determine on the appeal of every person conceiving himself aggrieved and applying to be heard; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court of his proper battalion, after having examined him on oath or affirmation, that by lameness or sickness, or any unavoidable necessity, his attendance was rendered impracticable on the day or days for which he may stand charged, the said court shall remit the fine or fines incurred for the reasons aforesaid only; but no excuse shall be received, nor redress given by them at any other time, or in any other manner than is before-mentioned; and each and every

field and commissioned officer of the militia is hereby authorized and empowered to administer the oath or affirmation required to be taken by the officers holding courts-martial or courts of appeal, or any other duty to be performed in pursuance of the militia law, to which an oath is required.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no certiorari or other writ shall in any case issue from any court of law of this Commonwealth, to remove any proceedings that shall be had in any court of appeal or court-martial held under and by virtue of this act, and that no court of law of the said Commonwealth, nor any justice of the peace or alderman shall, in any case hear and determine, or in any manner take cognizance of appeals that may be offered or attempted from any sentence or decree passed or made by such courts of appeal or court-martial, any law, usage or practice, or any construction of any clause in this act to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

*Proceedings before courts of appeal and courts martial not removable by certiorari.*

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each company, under the penalty of forty dollars, to transmit, under oath or affirmation, a list of the names of all the absentees, and the fines charged for non-attendance on days of training, and also the names of the exempts to the officers holding the appeals; and the said courts of appeal are hereby enjoined and required, under the penalty of forty dollars each, to make return of all delinquents whose fines shall not be remitted, to the commanding officer of the company, and also transmit

*Commanding officers of companies to return the names of absentees and list of fines charged. And courts of appeal to return delinquents, &c.*

Compensation to the captain, &c. for making returns, &c. a general return to the commanding officer of the regiment, and one copy to the paymaster thereof; and each captain or commanding officer of a company shall receive one dollar per day, for making the several returns required of him by this act, and shall attend at the court of appeal and receive the return of the delinquents, whose fines shall not be remitted, and shall within twenty days certify to the paymaster, the name of the constable to whom he delivered the warrant; and officers holding appeals and regimental courts-martial, shall receive each one dollar per day, to be paid by the paymaster of the regiment in which such duty is performed,

Compensation to officers holding appeals, and regimental courts martial. on orders drawn by the lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer thereof; and each paymaster shall have a book for keeping the accounts, to be paid for out of the regimental fund, and shall, for performing the several duties required of him by this act, receive five per centum on all monies that come into his hands; and officers holding general or brigade courts-martial, shall be paid each one dollar per day by the inspector of the brigade in which such court-martial is held, on orders signed by the president of the court-martial, to be allowed to such brigade-inspector on the settlement of his accounts; and every paymaster, before he enters upon the duties assigned him by this act, shall give bond to the commanding officer of the regiment, with one or more sufficient sureties in the penalty of two hundred dollars, and conditioned for the performance of his duties.

Paymaster to have a book for keeping accounts his allowance for services.

Allowance to officers holding general or brigade courts-martial.

Bond to be given by the paymaster.

How fines shall be recovered. Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, for the purpose of levying and collecting as well the fines that*

shall be incurred for non-attendance on days of training, as those which shall be imposed by courts-martial; the president of the court-martial, if the fine was imposed by a court-martial, and the commanding officer of the company, if the fine was incurred for non-attendance on any day or days of training within ten days after the passing of the sentence or decree of the court-martial or court of appeal, shall be obliged, and under the penalty of fifty dollars, for every neglect or refusal therein; and he is hereby enjoined to issue a warrant under his hand and seal, directed to some constable, or fit person, who shall thereby be authorized to act as a constable, commanding him to levy and collect the said fine or fines; and the said constable, or other fit person so appointed to collect, shall be authorized, and he is hereby required under the penalty of thirty dollars, to call on every delinquent who shall be named in such warrant or schedule, or list thereto annexed, and demand payment of the said fine or fines, and on neglect or refusal to make such payment, after demand so as aforesaid made, then the said constable having the said warrant, is hereby required to proceed to collect the said fines, together with costs, in the same manner, and with like power and effect as constables are required to proceed with executions issued by virtue of an act entitled, "An act for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding one hundred dollars, before a justice of the peace, and for the election of constables, and for other purposes," passed the twenty-eighth day of March one thousand eight hundred and four; but if any such constable, or other fit person, for the space of thirty days after the receipt of such warrant, endorsed with the time of

To whom payable  
and within  
what time,  
and penal-  
ty for  
neglect.

delivering the same by the president of the court-martial or the commanding officer of the company, as the case may be, shall neglect or refuse to pay unto the paymaster of the regiment, or other person by this act entitled to receive the same, the whole amount of the fines in the said schedule or list contained, such constable or other fit person, for every such neglect or refusal, shall forfeit and pay to the said paymaster, for the use of the regiment, double the amount of all the fines marked on the said schedule or list, which shall not within the said thirty days, have been paid over to the proper paymaster, and to be recovered by the paymaster in the same manner as debts of the same amount are by law recoverable, excepting only therefrom such fines as the field-officers of the regiment or a majority of them, who are hereby constituted a board for the purpose, and who, when sitting as such, shall be under oath or affirmation, shall annually, on the second Monday of December, adjudge it to have been impracticable or improper for the said constable or other fit person, to collect and obtain; and the said field-officers or a majority of them shall have power to meet on their own adjournments, to perform the duties required of them; and it shall be the duty of the said paymaster of the regiment, on the second Monday of December, annually, to make out a fair and clear statement of his accounts, and lay the same before the field-officers and any two of the captains of the regiment, who shall examine it; and having certified the balance as it shall appear to them on the said statement, one copy thereof shall remain with the paymaster, and another to be lodged with the colonel or commanding officer of the regi-

Certain  
fines ex-  
cepted.

Paymaster  
to make  
annual  
exhibit of  
his ac-  
counts.

ment; but if any paymaster shall neglect or refuse to make a statement of his accounts and compel the collection of the fines in manner aforesaid, or when duly required shall neglect or refuse to surrender all the papers, books and accounts belonging to his office to his successor in office, he shall, for every such neglect or refusal, of which a regimental court-martial shall judge, such paymaster or his executors, administrators or others possessing such books, papers or accounts, forfeit and pay for the use of the regiment, the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by the quarter-master of the regiment in the same manner as is provided by the forty-second section of this act, for the collection of fines imposed on other officers; and in all cases arising by virtue of this act, where any delinquents shall neglect or refuse to pay the fine or penalty incurred by him, and no property can be found to satisfy and discharge the same, the constable or other fit person shall take the body of such delinquent and commit him to the common gaol of the proper county, until he shall pay the same, or be discharged by due course of law; and such constable or other fit person, or constables, shall be entitled to have and receive ten per centum for all monies by him or them collected and paid over out of the regimental funds.

Penalty for neglecting to make such exhibit or deliver over the documents in his office to a successor.

And upon neglect or refusal to pay the penalty incurred, to be committed to the common gaol, &c.

Allowance to the constable who may collect the money outstanding.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all fines and forfeitures incurred by officers under this act, for the neglect of duty, where the mode of recovery and the appropriation is not provided for, the same shall be recovered by the commanding officers of the regiment before any justice of the peace, in the same manner as &c.

Certain fines and forfeitures to be recovered before a justice of the peace,

debts of the same amount are by law recoverable, and to be paid into the regimental treasury.

Appropriation of the fines. Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the paymaster of the regiment shall hold the monies paid over to him, according to the directions of this act, subject to the drafts of the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, to be drawn in the order, and for the purposes herein mentioned, *to wit:* To pay drummers, fifiers, trumpeters and buglers, to pay for the repairs of drums, arms, and for the different duties other than those of company and field-days, which by this act are imposed upon officers and others, and for which no provision is made, and to defray all such other expences as a majority of the field-officers of each regiment may adjudge to be necessary and useful for the regiment, for promoting military purposes and discipline, and effectuating the ends and purposes of this act.

Form of the warrant to be issued for collecting fines. Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the form of the warrant to be issued by the captain or commanding officer of each company for the collection of fines for non-attendance on days of training, may be as follows: "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to A. B. greeting: Whereas the persons named in the schedule or list hereto annexed, have by the court of appeals of their proper battalion been duly sentenced to pay the fines to their names respectively subjoined, this warrant therefore authorizes and requires you to demand and receive of all and each of the persons named in the said schedule, the amount of fines to their names respectively annexed,

and in case of the refusal of all or any of them to pay the same, then to levy the said debt and costs of the goods and chattels of all or any of the delinquents named in your schedule or list annexed, by distress and sale thereof, returning the overplus, if any, to the owner or owners respectively; but for want of such effects, then to take the body or bodies of such persons named in the said list respectively, to the jail of the county where the delinquents reside, there to be detained until the fine and costs shall be paid or satisfied, or he or they shall be otherwise legally discharged. Witness my hand and seal, the day of                      one thousand eight hundred and                      *C. D. Capt..* (L. s.)

To                      collector."

And the form of the warrant to be issued by And of the president of the court-martial may be as the war- follows; "The Commonwealth of Pennsyl-rant to be vania to A. B. greeting: Whereas C. D. issued by the president of the hath been duly sentenced to pay a fine in the sum of                      (for disobedience of orders, court-mar- neglect of duty, &c. as the case may be) this tial. warrant therefore authorizes and requires you to levy the said debt and costs of the goods and chattels of the said                      by distress and sale thereof, returning the over- plus, if any, to the said                      but for want of such effects, then to take the body of the said                      and convey him to the gaol of the county where the offender resides, there to be detained until the debt and costs aforesaid shall be paid or satisfied, or he shall be otherwise legally discharged Given under the hand and seal of the president of our said court the                      day of                      one thousand eight hundred and

*C. D. President.* (L. s.)

To                      collector."

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted by the*

The militia may be called into actual service on any emergency.

*authority aforesaid,* That whenever it may be necessary to call into actual service any part of the militia, in case of rebellion or of an actual or threatened invasion of this or any of the neighboring states, then it shall and may be lawful for the Governor to order into actual service, such part of the militia, by classes, as the exigency may require. *Provided,* That the part so called, doth not exceed four classes of the militia of any brigade. *And provided also,* That such brigade or brigades shall not be again called into actual service, until an equal number of the classes of the militia of the other brigades respectively be first called, unless the danger of an invasion should make it necessary to keep in reserve the militia of such brigade or brigades for immediate defence; and the companies in each regiment or battalion of the state, shall, within one year after the passing of this act, be divided into eight classes (where the same is not already done) all flank companies, whether of grenadiers, light-infantry or riflemen, shall be called into service by companies or parts of companies, and not by classes; the first flank company making part of the first call, and the second flank company shall make part of the fifth call of the militia, and be commanded by their own proper officers; and every flank company formed in future, shall be formed under the direction and approbation of the field-officers of the regiment, to consist of not less than sixty-four privates, and composed of men actually resident within the bounds of the regiment to which they are to be attached, and not otherwise.

The companies of each regiment or battalion to be divided into classes.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the militia, when called by classes to perform a tour of duty, shall be officered in the following manner, *that is to say*; For the first draft, the captain of the first company, the lieutenant of the second, and ensign of the fourth; second draft, the captain of the second company, the lieutenant of the first, and ensign of the third; third draft, the captain of the third company, the lieutenant of the fourth, and ensign of the second; fourth draft, the captain of the fourth company, lieutenant of the third, ensign of the first; the fifth draft, the fifth captain, lieutenant of the sixth, and ensign of the eighth; the sixth draft, the sixth captain, the lieutenant of the fifth, and ensign of the seventh; the seventh draft, the captain of the seventh company, the lieutenant of the eighth, and ensign of the sixth; eighth draft, the captain of the eighth, the lieutenant of the seventh, and the ensign of the fifth. Non-commissioned officers to take their tour of duty with the commissioned officers, and the routine of the field-officers shall be according to the date of their respective commissions; the first colonel of the brigade shall command the first detachment, if it amount to a colonel's command; but if it does not, the command shall devolve on the first major; and each draft shall be liable to serve two months, and no longer, and to be relieved by the class next in numerical order, the relief to arrive at the place of destination at least two days before the expiration of the term of the class to be relieved; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor from employing and calling out part of any class, or any company or companies, regiment or regiments, without

How the militia shall be officered when called into service by classes.

The foregoing plan may be dispensed with when the exigency of the case requires it.

respect to this rule, whenever any exigency is too sudden to admit of the assembling of the militia in the ordinary way; and the service of the person or persons so called out, shall be accounted as part of his or their tour of duty; and the pay of the militia in actual service, shall commence two days before marching, and they shall receive pay and rations at the rate of fifteen miles per day on their return home.

When the pay and rations of the militia shall commence and end.

When a detachment of militia is called into service, each company to be marched to the proper place of parade, and a list of the men to be delivered to the adjutant of the regiment.

*Sec. 26. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any detachment of the militia shall be called into service, the captain of each company shall take care that his proportion of men are assembled and marched to the proper place of parade, under the care of a commissioned officer or sergeant, with a list of the men, which list shall be delivered to the adjutant of the regiment; whose duty it shall be to attend at the place appointed, to receive detachments from the several companies of his regiment, and he shall make out a roll mentioning the rank of the officers, and names of the non-commissioned officers and privates; and when the detachment shall be completed and placed under the command of the proper officer, he shall attend them to the place appointed for the meeting of the detachment of the brigade, where the several adjutants shall each deliver a list of the detachment from his regiment to the brigade-inspector; whose duty it shall be to attend at the place appointed for assembling the detachment from his brigade, and to furnish a complete list thereof to the commanding officer of the detachment, noting particularly in detail the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates from the respective regiments within*

His duty.

Duty of the brigade-inspector.

his brigade; and it shall further be the duty of the brigade-inspector, to march with such detachment to the place of general rendezvous appointed for the whole of the militia called out, and there deliver to the commanding officer a duplicate of the list aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of such commanding officer to make a general return, noting particularly the detail from each brigade, certified under his hand, and shall cause the same to be delivered to the adjutant-general within ten days after the marching of his detachment, under the penalty of one hundred dollars.

Of the commanding officer of the detachment.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That whenever the militia are called into actual service of this State or of the United States, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, if he may deem it expedient, to organize the cavalry into brigades, regiments, squadrons and troops, so that each brigade shall consist of four regiments, each regiment of two squadrons, each squadron of four troops, in such manner that no troop shall consist of more than one hundred, nor less than sixty-four non-commissioned officers and privates, to be officered as follows: To each brigade one brigadier-general and one brigade-major, with the rank of major; to each regiment one lieutenant-colonel commandant and two majors, first and second; to each squadron one major; to each troop one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, one saddler, one farrier and one trumpeter: The general officers shall be appointed by the Governor, and the elections for field-officers shall be held at the place of general rendezvous appointed after such call, and

The Governor empowered, on a call of the militia into actual service, to organize the cavalry, &c.

Of the appointment of the officers.

conducted as nearly as may be according to the directions prescribed by this act for the elections of other field-officers; the brigadier-generals shall appoint their brigade-majors, and the field-officers of each regiment shall appoint their respective regimental-staffs.

Substi-  
tutes al-  
lowed.

Proviso  
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stitute's  
turn  
should  
happen  
while he  
is out.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for any person called to perform a tour of duty to find a sufficient substitute, such substitute being approved of by the captain or commanding officer of the company in which he shall have offered to serve. *Provided always,* That if any substitute shall be called in his own turn into actual service before the term expires which he was to serve for his employer, then the person procuring such substitute shall march, or find a sufficient person to march in his said substitute's turn, or be liable to pay his fine for neglect; which fine is to be recovered as other fines for neglect of serving, are by this act recoverable; and that sons, who are not subject to the militia law, may be admitted as substitutes for their fathers, if approved of by the commanding officer of the company in which they shall be offered to serve.

Pay and  
rations of  
the militia  
when on  
duty, and  
penalty on  
any person  
for not  
perform-  
ing his  
duty.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when the militia or any detachment thereof are called out on duty, they shall be entitled to like pay and rations as are or shall be provided for the army of the United States; and that every person refusing or neglecting to perform his tour of duty in person or by substitute, shall pay the sum of sixteen dollars for every such neglect or refusal, if the tour was to be for a term not exceeding one month, and in pro-

portion if the tour was to be for any longer or shorter term.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the division composed of the militia of the city and county of Philadelphia, by direction of the general officers thereof, if they see cause, and by and with the consent of the field-officers of the respective regiments, is hereby authorized to meet in division or brigade on any of the days herein appointed for regimental training; and the commanding officers of the several and respective regiments composed of the militia residing northwest of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, and Conewango creek; and likewise the militia within the counties of Indiana, Cambria, and that part of Armstrong county lying east of the Allegheny river; and that part of Westmoreland county called Ligonier Valley, and that part of Wayne county above the Barrens, are hereby authorized and empowered to cause the same (if they may deem it expedient) to meet and exercise in battalions on any of the days appointed by this act for training in regiments.

What part of the militia may meet in division or brigade on regimental muster-days.

And what part in battalions.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the following articles, rules and regulations shall be those by which the militia shall be governed:

Rules and regulations for governing the militia.

ARTICLE I. If any field or other commissioned officer, at any regimental review, or when the regiment, battalion, troop or company to which he may belong, or in which he holds a command, is paraded under arms, shall misbehave or demean himself in an unofficer-like manner, or shall on any such occasion neglect or refuse to obey the orders

Behaving in an unofficer-like manner.

Arms out  
of order or  
misbehav-  
ior of  
non-com-  
missioned  
officers  
and pri-  
vates.

of his superior officer, he shall, for every such offence be cashiered, or punished by fine, at the discretion of a general or regimental court-martial, as the case may require, in any sum not exceeding sixty dollars; and if any non-commissioned officer or private shall, on any parading of the company to which he belongs, appear with his arms and accoutrements in an unfit condition, or be drunk, or shall disobey orders, or shall use any reproachful or abusive language to his officers or any of them, or shall quarrel or promote any quarrel among his fellow soldiers, he shall be disarmed and put under guard, by order of the commanding officer present, until the company is dismissed, and shall be fined at the discretion of a regimental court-martial, in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, nor less than three dollars.

Com-  
manding  
officer of a  
regiment  
not per-  
forming  
his duty.

ART. II. If the lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer of any regiment, shall neglect or refuse to give orders for assembling his regiment at any time or times appointed by law, excepting in the city and county of Philadelphia, when any contagious disease may be prevalent there, or at the direction of the inspector of the brigade to which he belongs, when the inspector is thereto commanded by the Governor, or in case of an invasion of the city or county to which such regiment belongs, he shall be cashiered, and punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, at the discretion of a general court-martial; and if a commissioned officer of any company shall, on any occasion, neglect or refuse to give orders for assembling the company to which he belongs, or any part thereof, at the direction of his lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer of the regiment to which such company belongs, he shall be

cashiered, and punished by fine not exceeding sixty dollars, at the discretion of a court-martial; and a non-commissioned officer offending in such case, shall be fined at the discretion of a regimental court-martial, in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

Non-commissioned officer so offending.

ART. III. If any captain or commanding officer of a company shall refuse or neglect to make out a list of the persons noticed to perform any tour of duty, and send or convey the same to the lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer of the regiment to which such company may belong, for such neglect or refusal he shall be cashiered or fined at the discretion of a regimental court-martial, in any sum not exceeding forty dollars.

Of making out a list of persons drafted.

ART. IV. If any militia-man shall desert while he is on a tour of duty, he shall be fined thirty-two dollars for every such offence, and be obliged to march on the next tour of duty, under the same penalties as at first; if a non-commissioned officer shall so desert, he shall be degraded and placed in the ranks, shall pay a fine of thirty-six dollars, and be obliged to serve another tour as a private.

Penalty for deserting.

ART. V. Every general court-martial shall consist of thirteen members, all of whom shall be commissioned officers, and of such rank as the case may require, and these thirteen shall choose a president out of their number, who shall not be under the rank of a field-officer.

Of general courts-martial.

ART. VI. Every regimental court-martial shall be composed of seven members, all commissioned officers, who are to choose one of their members a president, not under the rank of a captain; and every court-martial, whether general or regimental, shall appoint a commissioned officer or other fit person to officiate as judge advocate.

Regimental court-martial.

Two-thirds of a court-martial must agree.

ART. VII. In any court-martial, not less than two-thirds of the members must agree in every sentence for inflicting any punishment, otherwise the person charged shall be acquitted.

Qualification of witnesses.

And of members.

ART. VIII. The president of each and every court-martial, whether general or regimental, shall require all witnesses, in order to the trial of offenders, to declare on oath or affirmation, that the evidence they shall give is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; and the members of such courts shall take an oath or affirmation, which the president is required to administer to them, that they will give judgment with impartiality.

Compulsory process may issue against non-attending witnesses.

ART. IX. Every court-martial shall have power and authority to issue compulsory process against all and every person or persons who shall neglect or refuse to attend for the purpose of giving evidence in any case therein pending.

Of officers and privates under accusation.

ART. X. No officer or private, being charged with transgressing these rules, shall be suffered to do duty in the regiment, battalion, company or troop to which he belongs, until he has had his trial by a court-martial; and every person so charged, shall be tried as soon as a court-martial can conveniently be assembled; and every officer under arrest, shall be furnished by the adjutant-general, the brigade-inspector, adjutant of the regiment, or other person, as the case may require, with a copy of the charge or charges exhibited against him, at least ten days before his trial, that he may have an opportunity to prepare his defence.

Remedy for injury from com-

ART. XI. If any officer or private shall think himself injured by his lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, and shall, on due application made to him;

be refused redress, he may complain to the commanding officer of a regiment. brigadier-general, who shall direct the brigade-inspector to summon a general court-martial, that justice may be done.

ART. XII. If any officer or private shall think himself injured by his captain or other superior officer in the regiment, troop or company to which he belongs, he may complain to the commanding officer of the regiment, who shall summon a regimental court-martial, for doing justice according to the nature of the case. Remedy for injury from any other officer.

ART. XIII. No penalty shall be inflicted by a court-martial, other than degrading, cashiering or fining; and all fines imposed by regimental courts-martial, shall be collected and paid into the hands of the paymaster, as directed in the twentieth section of this act. Penalty to be inflicted by a court-martial, limited. Fines to whom paid.

ART. XIV. Any officer or private belonging to the militia, charged with transgressing any rules in this act contained, and who shall have been tried and acquitted by a court-martial, shall be notified forthwith of such acquittal by the president of such court-martial, which acquittal and notification shall be an immediate discharge of any officer or private from arrest. Notification of acquittal to be given.

ART. XV. The commanding officer of the militia for the time being, shall have the full power of pardoning or mitigating any censures or penalties ordered to be inflicted by a general court-martial on any officer, non-commissioned officer or private, for the breach of any of these articles; and every offender convicted as aforesaid by any regimental court-martial, may be pardoned, or have the penalty mitigated by the lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, excepting only where such censures or penalties are directed as satisfaction for Power of pardoning and mitigating sentences.

injuries received by one officer or private from another; but in case of officers, if the same is not above the rank of colonel, to be approved by the major-general of the division; and if above that rank, to be approved by the commander in chief of the militia; who are respectively empowered to pardon or mitigate such sentence, or disapprove of the same.

How long the militia may be detained under arms on days of training. **ART. XVI.** The militia, on the days of training, shall be detained under arms, on duty in the field, any time not exceeding six hours; provided they are not kept above three hours under arms at any one time, without allowing a proper time to refresh themselves.

Fines how to be paid and collected. **ART. XVII.** All fines that shall be imposed by general, division, or brigade court-martial, for any breach of these rules, shall be paid into the hands of the inspectors of the brigades to which the offenders belong, or to such person or persons as he shall appoint, and make known in brigade orders, as his agents or attornies to receive the same, within three weeks after they become due; but in case of neglect or refusal to pay any of the said fines, the said brigade-inspector shall cause the same to be levied and collected in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

The federal rules of discipline adopted. **ART. XVIII.** The rules and discipline approved and established by Congress by "An act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," passed April tenth, one thousand eight hundred and six, shall be the rules of discipline to be observed by the militia throughout this State, except such deviations from said rules as may be rendered necessary by the requisitions of the acts of Congress, or of this State; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer at every training, whether by regiment,

battalion or single company, to cause the militia to be exercised and trained agreeable to the said rules of discipline, and the instructions laid down by the baron Steuben, and annexed to the said rules of discipline, pointing out the respective duties of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, are recommended and enjoined upon the militia of this state, as fully as if the said instructions were repeated and expressed in this act at length.

And the instructions of the Baron Steuben.

Militia to be subject to the same rules and regulations as the federal army, whilst in actual service. The foregoing articles to be read annually by the commanding officers of companies.

ART. XIX. The militia of this State, whilst in the actual service thereof, or of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as the federal army; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each company, under the penalty of five dollars for every neglect, to read or cause to be read the foregoing articles, at least once in every year, on some company day of training.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no civil process shall be served on any commissioned officer or private, at any regimental, battalion or company training, or while going to or returning from the place of such review or training.

Privilege of militia from civil process.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all and every of the fines and forfeitures by this act made payable for the recovery and appropriation, of which no mode is herein-before pointed out, shall be recovered by the inspectors of the several brigades, in the name and for the use of the Commonwealth, by action of debt, before any justice of the peace, or in any court of record within this Commonwealth, as from the amount thereof they shall be cognizable;

How all other fines are to be recovered.

The brigade-inspector to exhibit an account of his receipts and disbursements annually to the officers of accounts.

and the said inspector shall render his accounts for all monies by him received and disbursed by virtue of this act, to the officers of the department of accounts, for settlement, every twelve months; and in case of the refusal or neglect of any brigade-inspector to render his accounts as aforesaid, the Register-general and the comptroller-general are hereby empowered and directed to proceed against him in like manner as they are or may be authorized and empowered to proceed against delinquent county-treasurers, to compel the settlement of their accounts and the payment of monies due the Commonwealth thereon, into the state-treasury.

Fines made a fund for militia uses.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all monies paid into the treasury by virtue of this act, shall be appropriated for the purpose of equipping and furnishing the militia with arms, and every necessary apparatus for the defence and security of the state; and the Treasurer of the state shall keep separate accounts of the same.

Horses to be appraised before going into actual service.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the brigade-inspector and two reputable and disinterested citizens shall appraise the horse of each officer who is entitled by the rules of war to keep a horse, and the horse of each light-horseman, immediately before every time of going into actual service, and enter such appraisement in a book; and in case such horse shall be killed or die in actual service, or be taken by the enemy, otherwise than by neglect of the owner, on his producing to the officers of the department of accounts a certificate of the loss of the said horse, signed by the

commanding officer of the detachment to which he belonged whilst in actual service, together with a certificate of the valuation so as aforesaid directed to be made, he shall thereupon be paid the full amount of such appraisement, by an order to be drawn in the usual manner on the State-treasurer, to be paid out of the militia funds.

And paid for, if lost therein.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person or persons shall knowingly sell, buy, take, exchange, conceal, or otherwise fraudulently or unlawfully receive, hold or detain, or shall refuse to deliver up to the proper brigade-inspector, after he shall give public notice thereof, any arms, accoutrements, colors, or drums belonging to this state, on any account or pretence whatsoever, the person so offending, being convicted thereof before any justice of the peace or alderman of the city or county where such offence shall be committed, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, treble the value of such arms and accoutrements, to be ascertained by such justice or alderman, and levied at the suit of the said brigade-inspector, by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, by the justice or alderman before whom such offender shall be convicted, returning the overplus, if any, on demand, to such offender; and for want of such distress, shall commit such offender to the common gaol of the county, there to remain without bail or mainprize, for any term not exceeding one month, unless such money be sooner paid.

Penalty for fraudulently receiving or holding militia arms or apparatus.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any suit or suits shall be brought or commenced against any

Suits for person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of this act, the action shall be laid in the county where the cause of such action did arise, and not elsewhere; and the defendant or defendants in said action or actions to be brought, may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants in such action or actions, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall be non-suited, or discontinue his or their action or actions, after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if upon demurrer, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendants shall have treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same, as any defendant or defendants hath or have in other cases to recover costs by law.

The general issue may be pleaded, and special matter given in evidence.

Proceedings in such suits.

Commanding officer of each company to appoint a person to receive, clean, and to take care of the public arms.

Such person to receive a compensation.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the captain or commanding officer of each company respectively, to appoint a suitable person near the place of training, in whose custody such arms shall be put, to be cleaned and kept in repair for the use of such militiamen as the officers of the company shall deem unable to procure their own arms, agreeably to this act; and the said arms shall not be taken from their places of deposit, except on the days appointed by this act for the exercise and discipline of the militia, or when they shall be called into actual service; and the person so appointed shall receive such compensation for his services, as the field-officers of the regiment or a majority of them shall deem just and reasonable, to be paid out of the regimental fund.

Sec. 39. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the field-officers of the respective regiments are hereby empowered, on the regimental appeal to be held on the second Monday in December, annually, to remit such fine or fines with which any person or persons have or may be charged as exempts in county duplicates, as may appear to them or a majority of them to have been impracticable for the collectors to obtain.

Field-officers of regiments empowered to remit fines in certain cases.

Sec. 40. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the field-officers of each and every regiment, to collect all the arms which was the property of this Commonwealth prior to the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and contract with any person or persons for the repair of such arms as the said officers or a majority of them may think necessary; and the person making such repairs shall furnish the lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer with an accurate account of all repairs so made, particularly designating the expence of each, which account the commanding officer as aforesaid shall produce to the brigade-inspector of the proper brigade, who shall make a return of the number so repaired to the adjutant-general each and every year; and the commanding officer shall also produce the aforesaid account to the commissioners of the county in which such repairs were made, who shall endorse their warrant on the same for the amount thereof, directed to the county-treasurer, who shall pay the amount thereof out of the monies collected off exempts to the person making such repairs, or to the commanding officer as aforesaid for his use, and the account shall be a voucher to the treasurer in

Arms that were the property of the State prior to the year 1797, how to be collected and repaired.

Accounts for repairing arms how paid.

Such arms  
how dis-  
tributed.

the settlement of his accounts with the officers of the department of accounts; and the lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer shall distribute the arms so repaired, equally to each captain in the regiment, where such old arms were found; and the same regulations shall be observed in all respects, as in case of any new arms.

Of teach-  
ing drum-  
mers,  
fifers,  
buglers  
and trum-  
peters.

Sec. 41. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any youth of twelve years, and not exceeding the age of eighteen years, shall, with the consent and approbation of his parents, attach himself to any company of militia for the purpose of learning to beat the drum, play on the fife, blow on the buglehorn or trumpet, provided the number shall not exceed one person for the drum and one for the fife, or one for the buglehorn in each company, and one for the trumpet in each troop of horse; every such person or persons shall be put under the instruction of the drum and fife major, the bugler or trumpeter, as the case may be, whose duty it shall be to teach such person or persons in the best manner in his power; and as soon as such person or persons shall be able to perform field duty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the regiment; he shall draw his warrant on the paymaster in favor of the drum or fife-major, the bugler or trumpeter, who may have taught such person or persons as aforesaid, for the sum of ten dollars for every person so taught; and the person so taught, shall be furnished with a suit of regimentals, to be paid for out of the funds of the regiment; and the father of every youth who shall have been instructed as aforesaid, shall be exempted and excused from every kind of mi-

Compensation to  
the  
teachers.

And to  
the parties  
taught.

And their  
fathers  
exempt  
from mi-  
litia duty.

litia duty so long as his son shall continue to perform the duties of a drummer, fifer, bugler or trumpeter in any militia company.

Sec. 42. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the last Monday in When and the month of April, and the last Monday in where the September, annually, be and they are hereby officers appointed for the commissioned and staff-shall meet officers of the respective regiments to meet together for per-together at the most convenient place, to be-fecting fixed by the field-officers of each regiment, them- for the purpose of perfecting themselves in selves in the military art; and the officers aforesaid the mili- shall appear with proper arms and uniform, tary art. under the same penalty for each neglect as on the days of training, and the commanding officers of each regiment shall, within three days after the appeal appointed by this act, direct his warrant, for collection of the fines How fines in this section mentioned, to the quarter- are to be master of the regiment, or other fit person; collected. and the said quarter-master is directed and required to collect and pay over the same to the paymaster of the regiment, within thirty To whom days from the receipt of the warrant, under paid. the penalty of twenty dollars; and shall receive for his services the same compensation as is allowed for collecting fines by the twentieth section of this act, which shall be recovered in like manner, and the persons entitled to like appeal as those for non-attendance are entitled to by this act; and the fines accruing by virtue of this section, shall And in be appropriated in such manner as a majority what man- of the officers attending on such days of trair- ner appro- ing may direct; and each commissioned and priated. staff-officer shall receive as a compensation for the service required of him by this section, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents

for each day's service by him performed, to be paid by the respective county-treasurers on a certificate signed by the lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer of the regiment present, when the service was rendered, to be paid out of the exempt fines; and where there are no exempt fines, to be paid out of the money arising from tavern-licenses; and the respective county-treasurers, on producing such certificate, shall be allowed therefor in the settlement of his accounts with the officers of the department of accounts.

Volunteer corps may fix their own days of training and exercise, in addition to those prescribed by law.

Of notices and fines in such cases.

Fines how collected. And appropriated.

*Sec. 43. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a majority of any light-infantry, grenadier, rifle or artillery company, or of any troop of horse, shall have power at their first meeting in each year, to fix upon, declare and settle what and how many days of training they will have throughout the year, over and above the days herein-before appointed for the training; and it shall be lawful for each and every commanding officer of each and every company, to notify his respective company of such stated days of training, and to inflict and levy such fines and penalties on any member who shall refuse or neglect to attend such days of training as may be agreed upon by a majority of the company convened for that purpose; which fines shall be collected by a sergeant of each company, by virtue of a warrant under the hands and seals of the commissioned officers of the company; and the said fines shall be appropriated for the payment of music and other contingent, expences of the company, and paid on warrants to be drawn by the commanding officer; and the accounts of each company shall be examined and set-*

ted once in every year, by a committee of three persons members thereof, to be chosen by ballot at a meeting of the company convened for that purpose, which the commanding officer is hereby enjoined to have done on the first Monday in the month of May annually.

Sec. 44. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the regiment of ar-<sup>Special</sup> tillery now commanded by lieutenant-colonel <sup>provisions</sup> John Connelly, formed within the bounds of <sup>in favor of</sup> the first division, composed of the militia of <sup>the regi-</sup> the city and county of Philadelphia, shall <sup>ment of</sup> continue as heretofore; and the field and <sup>artillery</sup> other officers of the said regiment, shall be <sup>command-</sup> elected in like manner as is directed by this <sup>ed by lieu-</sup> act for the election of officers in the infantry; <sup>tenant-col-</sup> and the individuals composing said regiment shall be subject to the same fines and penalties, and be entitled to similar relief, as the rest of the militia of this state are entitled to by this act; and the companies composing said regiment shall be called into actual service in rotation, by companies, and not by classes, according to the number in rank which each company bears in said regiment, commencing with the company whose turn it may next be to perform a tour of duty agreeable to former arrangements of said regiment, provided each company shall not be less than forty-four non-commissioned officers and privates.

Sec. 45. *And be it further enacted by the Provision authority aforesaid,* That if any officer, non-<sup>for the</sup> commissioned officer or private militia-man, <sup>widow and</sup> or volunteer acting with the militia residing <sup>children of</sup> in this state, having a family, shall be slain <sup>militia</sup> in battle, or shall die of wounds received in <sup>killed in</sup> service.

And for  
wounded  
or disabled  
militia.

the service of this state, his widow, child or children shall be entitled to similar relief, and under the same regulations and restrictions as were provided by the act entitled, "An act to provide for the more effectual relief of the widows and children of the officers and privates of the militia, who have lost their lives in the service of their country," passed the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; and if any officer, non-commissioned officer or private militia-man, or volunteer acting with the militia residing in this state, shall be wounded, or otherwise disabled in the service of this state, he shall be entitled to similar relief, and under the same regulations and restrictions as have been provided by an act entitled, "An act for the relief of officers, soldiers and seamen, who, in the course of the late war, have been wounded, or otherwise disabled in the service of this State, or of the United States," passed the tenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; which last aforesaid act, as far as relates to the purposes of this act, is hereby revived and in full force.

No com-  
pany offi-  
cer, pay-  
master or  
quarter-  
master to  
resign, un-  
til the re-  
spective  
duties re-  
quired of  
them by  
law are  
performed.  
Nor until  
all public  
property

Sec. 46. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no officer of any company, paymaster nor quarter-master of any regiment shall be permitted to resign, until it shall appear to the satisfaction of the field-officers of the regiment; that he or they have duly performed all the duties required of him or them by law, previously to such intended resignation, nor until he or they shall have delivered up to the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment; all the public property in his or their possession, as a militia officer or officers, belonging to this

Commonwealth; and all regimental and company officers, who shall hereafter be elected or appointed, and duly notified of such election or appointment agreeably to this act, are hereby authorized and directed to do and perform all the military duties in this act required; and all fines which are now due, or hereafter may become due, under the act of the sixth of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, or which may be due under this act which now are or hereafter may be uncollected, either by neglect of the commanding officer of companies or the constables, shall be collected by a warrant issued by the commanding officer of the regiment, to the constable of the proper township, or some other fit person with the power of constables in similar cases, to be paid over as is directed by this act.

in their hands is delivered up, &c.  
Duty of regimental and company officers hereafter to be elected or appointed.  
How certain fines are to be collected and paid over.

Sec. 47. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the act entitled, "An act for the regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," passed the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two; and a supplement thereto passed the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three; and an act making compensation to brigade-inspectors for furnishing blank forms, passed the second day of April one thousand eight hundred and four; and a further supplement passed the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and five, except so much of the forty-sixth section as relates to the collection of fines now due, or to become due under the above recited acts, which shall have immediate effect, be and the same are hereby repealed and made null and void. Provided always That nothing herein con-*

Repeal of former laws.

tained, shall be construed so as to revive any former law or laws which, in and by the said recited act, is or are repealed and made void, or to prevent the recovery of any fines or forfeitures incurred under the several laws hereby repealed.

SIMON SNYDER, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

P. C. LANE, *Speaker  
of the Senate.*

APPROVED—the ninth day of April, one  
thousand eight hundred and seven.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

# REGULATIONS

FOR THE

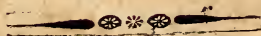
## Order and Discipline

OF THE

## TROOPS

OF THE

## United States.



LANCASTER:

PRINTED BY JOHN R. MATHEWS.

1807.

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# In Congress,

March 29, 1779.

CONGRESS judging it of the greatest importance to prescribe some invariable Rules for the Order and Discipline of the Troops, especially for the purpose of introducing an uniformity in their formation and manœuvres, and in the service of the camp.

ORDERED, That the following Regulations be observed by all the Troops of the United States, and that all general and other Officers cause the same to be executed with all possible exactness.

By Order,

JOHN JAY, *President.*

*Attest:*

CHARLES THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

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# REGULATIONS, &c.

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## CHAPTER I.

OF THE ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS OF THE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

**T**HE arms and accoutrements of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, should be uniform throughout.

The officers who exercise their functions on horseback, are to be armed with swords, the platoon officers with swords and espontoons, the non-commissioned officers with swords, firelocks and bayonets, and the soldiers with firelocks and bayonets.

## CHAP. II.

OBJECTS WITH WHICH THE OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS SHOULD BE ACQUAINTED.

THE officers and non-commissioned officers of each regiment, are to be perfectly acquainted with the manual exercise, marchings and firings, that they may be able to instruct their soldiers when necessary; they must also be acquainted with the dress, discipline, and police of the troops, and with every thing that relates to the service.

The commanding officer of each regiment is to be answerable for the general instruction of the regiment, and is to exercise, or cause to be exercised, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, whenever he thinks proper.

## CHAP. III.

OF THE FORMATION OF A COMPANY.

(Plate I. Figure 1.)

A COMPANY is to be formed in two ranks, at one pace distance, with the tallest men in the rear, and both ranks sized, with the shortest men of each in the centre. A company thus drawn up is to be divided

into two sections or platoons; the captain to take post on the right of the first platoon, covered by a sergeant; the lieutenant on the right of the second platoon, also covered by a sergeant; the ensign four paces behind the centre of the company; the first sergeant two paces behind the centre of the first platoon, and the oldest corporal two paces behind the second platoon; the other two corporals are to be on the flanks of the front rank.

#### CHAP. IV.

##### OF THE FORMATION OF A REGIMENT.

(Plate I. Figure 2, and 3.)

A REGIMENT is to consist of eight companies, which are to be posted in the following order, from right to left:

First captain's,  
Colonel's,  
Fourth captain's,  
Major's,  
Third captain's,  
Lieutenant-colonel's,  
Fifth captain's,  
Second captain's.

For the greater facility in manœuvring, each regiment consisting of more than one hundred and sixty files, is to be formed in two battalions, (fig. 2.) with an interval of twenty paces between them, and one colour posted in the centre of each battalion; the colonel fifteen paces before the centre of the first battalion, the lieutenant-colonel fifteen paces before the centre of the second battalion, the major fifteen paces behind the interval of the two battalions, the adjutant two paces from the major, the drum and fife-major two paces behind the centre of the first battalion; their places behind the second battalion being supplied by a drum and fife, and the other drums and fifes equally divided on the wings of each battalion.

When a regiment is reduced to one hundred and sixty files, it is to be formed in one battalion, with

both colours in the centre, the colonel sixteen paces before the colours, the lieutenant-colonel eight paces behind the colonel, the major fifteen paces behind the centre of the battalion, having the adjutant at his side, the drum and fife-major two paces behind the centre of the battalion, and the drums and fifes equally divided on the wings.

Every battalion, whether it compose the whole, or only half of a regiment, is to be divided into four divisions and eight platoons; no platoon to consist of less than ten files, so that a regiment, consisting of less than eighty files, cannot form a battalion, but must be incorporated with some other, or employed on detachment.

In case of the absence of any field-officer, his place is to be filled by the officer next in rank in the regiment; and in order that the officers may remain with their respective companies, if any company officer is absent, his place shall be supplied by the officer next in rank in the same company; but should it happen that a company is left without an officer, the colonel or commanding officer may order an officer of another company to take the command, as well for the exercise as for the discipline and police of the company in camp.

When the light company is with the regiment, it must be formed twenty paces on the right on the parade, but must not interfere with the exercise of the battalion, but exercise by itself; and when the light-infantry are embodied, every four companies will form a battalion, and exercise in the same manner as the battalion in the line.

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## CHAP. V.

### OF THE INSTRUCTION OF RECRUITS.

THE commanding officer of each company is charged with the instruction of his recruits; and as that is a service that requires not only experience, but a patience and temper not met with in every officer, he is to make choice of an officer, sergeant, and one or

two corporals of his company, who, being approved of by the colonel, are to attend particularly to that business; but in case of the arrival of a great number of recruits, every officer, without distinction, is to be employed on that service.

The commanding officer of each regiment will fix on some place for the exercise of his recruits, where himself or some field-officer must attend, to overlook their instruction.

The recruits must be taken singly, and first taught to put on their accoutrements, and carry themselves properly.

*The Position of a Soldier without Arms.*

He is to stand straight and firm upon his legs, with the head turned to the right so far as to bring the left eye over the waistcoat buttons, the heels two inches apart, the toes turned out, the belly drawn in a little, but without constraint, the breast a little projected, the shoulders square to the front and kept back, and the hands hanging down the sides, with the palms close to the thighs.

*Attention !*

At this word the soldier must be silent, stand firm and steady, moving neither hand nor foot, (except as ordered) but attend carefully to the word of command.

This attention of the soldier must be observed in the strictest manner, till he receives the word

*Rest.*

At which he may refresh himself, by moving his hands or feet, but must not then sit down or quit his place, unless permitted so to do.

*Attention !*

*To the Left—Dress !*

At this word the soldier turns his head briskly to the left, so as to bring his right eye in the direction of his waistcoat buttons.

*To the Right—Dress !*

The soldier dresses again to the right as before.

The recruit must then be taught.

*The Facings.**To the Right—Face!* Two motions.

- 1st. Turn briskly on both heels to the right, lifting up the toes a little, and describing the quarter of a circle.
- 2d. Bring back the right foot to its proper position, without stamping.

*To the Left—Face!* Two motions.

- 1st. Turn to the left, as before to the right.
- 2d. Bring up the right foot to its proper position.

*To the Right about—Face!* Three motions.

- 1st. Step back with the right foot, bringing the buckle opposite the left heel, at the same time seizing the cartridge-box with the right hand.
- 2d. Turn briskly on both heels, and describe half a circle.
- 3d. Bring back the right foot, at the same time quitting the cartridge-box.

When the recruit is sufficiently expert in the foregoing points, he must be taught the different steps.

*The common Step,*

Is two feet, and about seventy-five in a minute.

*To the Front—March!*

The soldier steps off with his left foot, and marches a free, easy and natural step, without altering the position of his body or head, taking care to preserve a proper balance, and not cross his legs, but to march without constraint, in every sort of ground: The officer must march sometimes in his front, and sometimes at his side, in order to join example to precept.

*Halt!*

At this word the soldier stops short, on the foot then advanced, immediately bringing up the other, without stamping.

*The Quick Step,*

Is also two feet, but about one hundred and twenty in a minute, and is performed on the same principle as the other.

The recruits having been exercised singly till they have a proper carriage, and are well grounded in the

different steps, the officer will then take three men, and placing them in one rank, exercise them in the different steps, and teach them

*The March by Files.*

Which, being of great importance, must be carefully attended to, observing that the soldier carries his body more forward than in the front march, and that he does not increase the distance from his file-leader.

*The Oblique Step,*

Must then be practised both in the quick and common time.

In marching obliquely to the right, the soldier steps obliquely with the right foot, bringing up the left, and placing the heel directly before the toes of the right foot, and the contrary when marching to the left; at the same time observing to keep the shoulders square to the front, especially that the shoulder opposed to the side they march to, does not project, and that the files keep close.

The recruits being thus far instructed, must be again taken separately, and taught

*The Position of a Soldier under Arms.*

In this position the soldier is to stand straight and firm upon his legs, with his heels two inches apart, the toes a little turned out, the belly drawn in a little without constraint, the breast a little projected, the shoulders square to the front and kept back, the right hand hanging down the side, with the palm close to the thigh, the left elbow not turned out from the body, the firelock carried on the left shoulder, at such height that the guard will be just under the left breast, the fore-finger and thumb before the swell of the butt, the three last fingers under the butt, the flat of the butt against the hip-bone, and pressed so as that the firelock may be felt against the left side, and stand before the hollow of the shoulder, neither leaning towards the head nor from it, the barrel almost perpendicular. When exercising, he is to be very exact in counting a second of time between each motion.

## THE MANUAL EXERCISE.

## I.

*Poise—Firelock!* Two motions.

- 1st. With your left hand turn the firelock briskly, bringing the lock to the front, at the same instant seize it with the right hand just below the lock, keeping the piece perpendicular.
- 2d. With a quick motion bring up the firelock from the shoulder directly before the face, and seize it with the left hand just above the lock, so that the little finger may rest upon the feather-spring, and the thumb lie on the stock; the left hand must be of an equal height with the eyes.

## II.

*Cock—Firelock!* Two motions.

- 1st. Turn the barrel opposite to your face, and place your thumb upon the cock, raising the elbow square at this motion.
- 2d. Cock the firelock by drawing down your elbow, immediately placing your thumb upon the breach-pin, and the fingers under the guard.

## III.

*Take Aim!* One motion.

Step back about six inches with the right foot, bringing the left toe to the front; at the same time drop the muzzle, and bring up the butt-end of the firelock against your right shoulder; place the left hand forward on the swell of the stock, and the fore-finger of the right hand before the trigger, sinking the muzzle a little below a level, and with the right eye looking along the barrel.

## IV.

*Fire!* One motion.

Pull the trigger briskly, and immediately after bringing up the right foot, come to the priming position, placing the heels even, with the right toe pointing to the right, the lock opposite the right breast, the muzzle directly to the front, and as high as the hat, the left hand forward of the feather-spring, holding the piece firm and steady, and at the same time seize the cock with the fore-finger and thumb of the right hand, the back of the hand turned up.

V.

*Half-cock—Firelock!* One motion.

Half bend the cock briskly, bringing down the elbow to the butt of the firelock.

VI.

*Handle—Cartridge!* One motion.

Bring your right hand short round to your pouch, slapping it hard, seize the cartridge, and bring it with a quick motion to your mouth, bite the top off down to the powder, covering it instantly with your thumb, and bring the hand as low as the chin, with the elbow down.

VII.

*Prime!* One motion.

Shake the powder into the pan, and covering the cartridge again, place the three last fingers behind the hammer, with the elbow up.

VIII.

*Shut—Pan!* Two motions.

- 1st. Shut your pan briskly; bringing down the elbow to the butt of the firelock, holding the cartridge fast in your hand.
- 2d. Turn the piece nimbly round before you to the loading position, with the lock to the front, and the muzzle at the height of the chin, bringing the right hand up under the muzzle, both feet being kept fast in this motion.

IX.

*Charge with Cartridge!* Two motions.

- 1st. Turn up your hand and put the cartridge into the muzzle, shaking the powder into the barrel.
- 2d. Turning the stock a little towards you, place your right hand closed, with a quick and strong motion, upon the butt of the rammer, the thumb upwards, and the elbow down.

X.

*Draw—Rammer!* Two motions.

- 1st. Draw your rammer with a quick motion half out, seizing it instantly at the muzzle back-handed.
- 2d. Draw it quite out, turn it, and enter it into the muzzle.

## XI.

*Ram down—Cartridge!* One motion.

Ram the cartridge well down the barrel, and instantly recovering and seizing the rammer back-handed by the middle; draw it quite out, turn it, and enter it as far as the lower pipe, placing at the same time the edge of the hand on the butt-end of the rammer, with the fingers extended.

## XII.

*Return—Rammer!* One motion.

Thrust the rammer home, and instantly bring up the piece with the left hand to the shoulder, seizing it at the same time with the right hand under the cock, keeping the left hand at the swell, and turning the body square to the front.

## XIII.

*Shoulder—Firelock!* Two motions.

- 1st. Bring down the left hand, placing it strong upon the butt.
- 2d. With a quick motion bring the right hand down by your side.

## XIV.

*Order—Firelock!* Two motions.

- 1st. Sink the firelock with the left hand as low as possible, without constraint; and at the same time bringing up the right hand, seize the firelock at the left shoulder.
- 2d. Quit the firelock with the left hand, and with the right bring it down the right side, the butt on the ground, even with the toes of the right foot, the thumb of the right hand lying along the barrel, and the muzzle being kept at a little distance from the body.

## XV.

*Ground—Firelock!* Two motions.

- 1st. With the right hand turn the firelock, bringing the lock to the rear, and instantly stepping forward with the right foot a large pace, lay the piece on the ground, the barrel in a direct line from front to rear, placing the left hand on the

knee, to support the body, the head held up, the right hand and left heel in a line, and the right knee brought almost to the ground.

- 2d. Quitting the firelock, raise yourself up, and bring back the left foot to its former position.

#### XVI.

*Take up—Firelock!* Two motions.

- 1st. Step forward with the left foot, sink the body, and come to the position described in the first motion of grounding.
- 2d. Raise up yourself and firelock, stepping back again with the left foot, and as soon as the piece is perpendicular, turn the barrel behind, thus coming to the order.

#### XVII.

*Shoulder—Firelock!* Two motions.

- 1st. Bring the firelock to the left shoulder, throwing it up a little, and catching it a little below the tail-pipe, and instantly seize it with the left hand at the butt.
- 2d. With a quick motion bring the right hand down by your side.

#### XVIII.

*Secure—Firelock!* Three motions.

- 1st. Bring up the right hand briskly, and place it under the cock.
- 2d. Quit the butt with the left hand, and seize the firelock at the swell, bringing the arm close down upon the lock, the right hand being kept fast in this motion, and the piece upright.
- 3d. Quitting the piece with your right hand, bring it down by your side, at the same time with your left hand throw the muzzle directly forward, bringing it within about one foot of the ground, and the butt close up behind the left shoulder, holding the left hand in a line with the waist-belt, and with that arm covering the lock.

#### XIX.

*Shoulder—Firelock!* Three motions.

- 1st. Bring the firelock up to the shoulder, seizing it with the right hand under the cock.

- 2d. Bring the left hand down strong upon the butt.
- 3d. Bring your right hand down by your side.

XX.

*Fix—Bayonet!* Three motions.

- 1st & 2d. Motion the same as the two first motions of the secure.
- 3d. Quitting the piece with your right hand, sink it with your left down the left side, as far as may be without constraint, at the same time seize the bayonet with the right hand, draw and fix it, immediately slipping the hand down the stock, and pressing in the piece to the hollow of the shoulder.

XXI.

*Shoulder—Firelock!* Three motions.

- 1st. Quitting the piece with the right hand, with the left bring it up to the shoulder, and seize it again with the right hand under the cock, as in the second motion of the secure.
- 2d. Bring the left hand down strong upon the butt.
- 3d. Bring the right hand down by your side.

XXII.

*Present—Arms!* Three motions.

- 1st & 2d. Motion the same as in coming to the poise.
- 3d. Step briskly back with your right foot, placing it at a hand's-breadth distant from your left heel, at the same time bring down the firelock as quick as possible to the rest, sinking it as far down before your left knee as your right hand will permit without constraint, holding the right hand under the guard, with the fingers extended, and drawing in the piece with the left hand till the barrel is perpendicular; during this motion you quit the piece with the left hand, and instantly seize it again just below the tail-pipe.

XXIII.

*Shoulder—Firelock!* Two motions.

- 1st. Lift up your right foot and place it by your left, at the same time bring the firelock to your left shoulder, and seize the butt-end with your left hand, coming to the position of the first motion of the secure.

- 2d. Bring the right hand down by your side.

XXIV.

*Charge—Bayonet!* Two motions.

- 1st. The same as the first motion of the secure.  
2d. Bring the butt of the firelock under the right arm, letting the piece fall down strong on the palm of the left hand, which receives it at the swell, the muzzle pointing directly to the front, the butt pressed with the arm against the side, the front rank holding their pieces horizontally, and the rear rank the muzzles of their's so high as to clear the heads of the front rank, both ranks keeping their feet fast.

XXV.

*Shoulder—Firelock!* Two motions.

- 1st. Bring up the piece smartly to a shoulder, seizing the butt with the left hand.  
2d. Bring the right hand down by your side.

XXVI.

*Advance—Arms!* Four motions.

- 1st & 2d. The same as the two first motions of the poise.  
3d. Bring the firelock down to the right side, with the right hand as low as it will admit without constraint, slipping up the left hand at the same time to the swell, and instantly shifting the position of the right hand, take the guard between the thumb and fore-finger, and bring the three last fingers under the cock, with the barrel to the rear.  
4th. Quit the firelock with the left hand, bringing it down by your side.

XXVII.

*Shoulder—Firelock!* Four motions.

- 1st. Bring up the left hand, and seize the firelock at the swell; instantly shifting the right hand to its former position.  
2d. Come smartly up to a poise.  
3d & 4th. Shoulder.

*Explanation of Priming and Loading, as performed in the firings.*

*Prime and Load!* Fifteen motions.

- 1st. Come to the recover, throwing up your firelock,

with a smart spring of the left hand, directly before the left breast, and turning the barrel inwards; at that moment catch it with the right hand below the lock and instantly bringing up the left hand, with a rapid motion, seize the piece close above the lock, the little finger touching the feather-spring; the left hand to be at an equal height with the eyes, the butt of the firelock close to the left breast, but not pressed, and the barrel perpendicular.

- 2d. Bring the firelock down with a brisk motion to the *priming position*, as directed in the 4th word of command, instantly placing the thumb of the right hand against the face of the steel, the fingers clenched, and the elbow a little turned out, that the wrist may be clear of the cock.
- 3d. Open the pan, by throwing back the steel with a strong motion of the right arm, keeping the firelock steady in the left hand.
- 4th. Handle cartridge.
- 5th. Prime.
- 6th. Shut pan.
- 7th. Cast about.
- 8th & 9th. Load.
- 10th & 11th. Draw rammer.
- 12th. Ram down cartridge.
- 13th. Return rammer.
- 14th & 15th. Shoulder.

*N. B.* The motion of recover, coming down to the priming position, and opening the pan, to be done in the usual time, the motion of handling the cartridge to shutting the pan, to be done as quick as possible; when the pans are shut, make a small pause, and cast about together; then the loading and shouldering motions are to be done as quick as possible.

*Position of each Rank in the Firings.*

*Front Rank! Make Ready! One motion.*

Spring the firelock briskly to a recover, as soon as the left hand seizes the firelock above the lock, the right elbow is to be nimbly raised a little, placing the thumb

of that hand upon the cock, the fingers open by the plate at the lock, and as quick as possible cock the piece, by dropping the elbow, and forcing down the cock with the thumb, immediately seizing the firelock with the right hand, close under the lock; the piece to be held in this manner perpendicular, opposite the left side of the face, the body kept straight, and as full to the front as possible, and the head held up, looking well to the right.

*Take Aim! Fire!*

As before explained.

*Rear Rank! Make Ready! One motion*

Recover and cock as before directed, at the same time stepping about six inches to the right, so as to place yourself opposite the interval of the front rank.

*Take Aim! Fire!*

As before explained.

The recruits being thus far instructed, the officer must take twelve men, and placing them in one rank, teach them *to dress* to the right and left, to do which the soldier must observe to feel the man on that side he dresses to, without crowding him, and to advance or retire, till he can just discover the breast of the second man from him, taking care not to stoop, but to keep his head and body upright.

When they can dress pretty well, they must be taught to *wheel* as follows:

*To the Right—Wheel!*

At the word of command the men turn their heads briskly to the left, except the left hand man.

*March!*

The whole step off, observing to feel the hand they wheel to, without crowding; the right hand man, serving as a pivot for the rest to turn on, gains no ground, but turns on his heel; the officer will march on the flank, and, when the wheeling is finished, command,

*Halt!*

On which the whole step short on the foot then forward, bringing up the other foot, and dressing to the right.

*To the Left—Wheel!*

The whole continue to look to the right, except the right hand man, who looks to the left.

*March!*

As before explained.

*M. B.* The wheelings must be first taught in the common step, and then practised in the quick step.

When the recruits have practised the foregoing exercises, till they are sufficiently expert, they must be sent to exercise with their company.

## CHAP. VI.

### THE EXERCISE OF A COMPANY.

#### ARTICLE I.

*Of opening the Ranks.*

*Rear Rank! Take—Distance!*

*March.*

THE rear rank steps back four paces, and dresses by the right; the officers at the same time advancing eight paces to the front, and dressing in a line; the sergeants who covered the officers, take their places in the front rank; the non-commissioned officers who were in the rear, remain there, stepping back four paces behind the rear rank.

*Rear Rank—Close to the Front.*

The officers face to the company.

*March.*

The rear closes to within a common pace, or two feet; and the officers return to their former posts.

#### ARTICLE 2.

*Of the Firings.*

The captain will divide his company into two or more sections, and teach them the fire by platoons, as directed in chap. xiii. art. 1. 2.

The officers must give the word of command with a loud and distinct voice; observe that the soldiers step off, and place their feet, as directed in the manual exercise, and that they level their pieces at a proper height, for which purpose they must be accustomed always to take sight at some object.

The officers will often command, *As you were!* to accustom the soldier not to fire till he receives the word of command.

In all exercises in detail, the men will use a piece of wood, instead of a flint; and each soldier should have six pieces of wood, in the form of cartridges, which the sergeants must see taken out of the pieces, when the exercise is finished.

When the company exercises with powder, the captain will inspect the company, and see that all the cartridges not used are returned.

### ARTICLE 3.

#### *Of the March.*

In *marching to the front*, the men must be accustomed to dress to the centre, which they will have to do when exercising in battalion; and for this purpose a sergeant must be placed six paces in front of the centre, who will take some object in front to serve as a direction for him to march straight forward; and the men must look inwards, and regulate their march by him.

The captain must exercise his company on different sorts of ground; and when, by the badness of the ground, or any other accident, the soldier looses his step, he must immediately take it again from the sergeant in the centre. The officers must not suffer the least inattention, but punish every man guilty of it.

#### *The Oblique March*

Must be practised both in the quick and common step, agreeably to the instructions already given.

#### *The March by Files*

Is as important as difficult. In performing it, the officers must be attentive that the soldiers bend their bodies a little forward, and do not open their files.

The leading file will be conducted by the officer, who will post himself for that purpose on its left when they march by the right, and the contrary, when they march by the left.

#### *The Counter March.*

*Note.* This march must never be executed by a larger portion of a battalion than platoons.

## Caution.

*Take Care to Counter-March from the Right, by Platoons!  
To the Right—Face! March!*

The whole facing to the right, each platoon wheels by files to the right about; and when the right hand file gets on the ground where the left stood, the officer orders,

*Halt! To the Left—Face!*

and the company will be formed with their front changed.

## ARTICLE 4.

*Of Wheeling.*

The captain will exercise his company in wheeling entire, and, by sections or platoons, both in the common and quick step, taking care that the men in the rear rank incline a little to the right or left, according to the hand they wheel to, so as always to cover exactly their file-leaders.

## ARTICLE 5.

*Of Breaking off, and Forming by the Oblique Step.*

The captain having divided his company into two sections, will give the word,

*Sections! Break off!*

Upon which the section on the right inclines by the oblique step to the left, and that on the left, following the former, inclines to the right, till they cover each other, when they march forward.

*Form Company!*

The first section inclines to the right, shortening its step, and the second to the left, lengthening its step, till they are uncovered, when both march forward, and form in a line.

Two or more companies may be joined to perform the company exercise, when they have been sufficiently exercised by simple companies, but not till then; the inattention of the soldiers, and difficulty of instructing them, increasing in proportion with their numbers;

## CHAP. VII.

## EXERCISE OF A BATTALION.

When a battalion parades for exercise, it is to be

formed, and the officers posted, agreeably to the instructions already given in the third and fourth chapters.

The battalion being formed, it is then to perform the manual exercise, and the wheelings, marchings, manœuvres and firings described in this and the following chapters, or such of them as shall be ordered.

N. B. When a battalion performs the firings, the six centre files, (viz. three on each side of the colours) are not to fire, but to remain as a reserve for the colours; and the officers of the two centre platoons are to warn them accordingly.

The battalion will wheel by divisions or platoons, by word of command from the officer commanding.

By { *Platoons!* } To the { *Right,* } *Wheel!*  
       { *Divisions!* }        { *Left,* }  
                               *March!*

When the battalion wheels, the platoons are conducted by the officers commanding them; the supernumeraries remaining in the rear of their respective platoons.

(See Plate 1. Fig. 4 & 5.)

The colours take post between the fourth and fifth platoons.

The wheeling finished, each officer commanding a platoon or division, commands,

*Halt! Dress to the Right!*

and posts himself before the centre, the sergeant who covered him taking his place on the right.

*Forward—March!*

The whole step off, and follow the leading division or platoon; the officer who conducts the column receiving his directions from the commanding officer. When the battalion wheels to the right, the left flank of the platoons must dress in a line with each other, and the contrary when they wheel to the left.

*Battalion! Halt!*

*By Platoons! To the Left—Wheel!*

*March!*

The wheelings finished, each officer commanding a platoon or division, orders,

*Halt! Dress to the Right!*

dresses his platoon, and takes post in the interval, the battalion being now formed in a line.

## CHAP. VIII.

### OF THE POINTS OF VIEW.

(Plate II. Fig. 1.)

THE use of these is a most essential part in the manœuvres, which, without them, cannot be executed with facility or precision. They are usually some distant objects, (the most conspicuous that can be found) chosen by the commanding officer, to determine the direction of his line, which otherwise would be mere hazard.

The commanding officer having determined on the direction of his line and his points of view B C, sends out two officers D E, to seek two intermediate points in the same line; the officer E advances; when D finds him in a direct line between himself and the point of view B, he advances, taking care to keep E always between him and the point B, which he must do by making him signals to advance or retire; when E finds D in the direct line between him and C, he makes him the signal to halt, and they will find themselves in the intermediate points D E.

## CHAP. IX.

### OF THE FORMATION AND DISPLAYING OF COLUMNS WITH THE METHOD OF CHANGING FRONT.

#### ARTICLE 1.

*The close Column formed on the Ground by the Right, the Right in Front.*

(Plate II. Fig. 2.)

Caution by the commanding officer.

*Take care to form Column by Platoons by the Right, the Right in front.*

*To the Right—Face !*

THE whole face to the right, except the right platoon; at the same time the leading file of each platoon breaks off, in order to march in the rear of its preceding platoon.

*March !*

The whole step off with the quick step, each platoon

marching close in the rear of that preceding it, to its place in the column.

The officers commanding platoons, when they perceive their leading file dressed with that of the platoon already formed, command,

*Halt! Front! Dress!*

and the platoon fronts and dresses to the right.

ARTICLE 2.

*Display of a Column formed by the Right, the Right in Front.*

(Plate II. Fig. 2.)

Caution by the commanding officer.

*Take Care to display Column to the Left.*

The officers commanding platoons go to the left, in order to conduct them.

*To the Left—Face!*

The whole face to the left, except the front platoon.

*March!*

The platoons faced, step off, and march obliquely to their places in the line; when the second platoon has gained its proper distance, its officer commands,

*Halt! Front! To the Right—Dress!*

dresses his platoon with that already formed, and takes his post on the right; the other platoons form in the same manner.

ARTICLE 3.

*The close Column formed on the Ground by the Left, the Left in Front.*

(Plate II. Fig. 3.)

This is formed in the same manner as the preceding column, only facing and marching to the left instead of the right. The officers will conduct their platoons, and having dressed them, return to their posts on the right.

ARTICLE 4.

*Display of a Column formed by the Left, the Left in Front.*

(Plate II. Fig. 3.)

This column is usually displayed to the right, on the same principles as the column formed to the right is displayed to the left.

ARTICLE 5.

*The close Column formed on the Centre, or fifth Platoon, the Right in Front.*

(Plate II. Fig. 4.)

Caution.

*Take Care to form Column on the fifth Platoon, the Right in Front.*

*To the Right and Left—Face !*

The fifth platoon stands fast ; the others face to the centre ; the officers post themselves at the head of their platoons, and break off ; and, on receiving the word

*March !*

conduct them to their posts in the column ; the four platoons on the right forming in the front, and the three platoons on the left forming in the rear of the fifth platoon.

When the column is to be formed with the left in front, the four platoons on the right form in the rear, and the three on the left form in front.

In all formations and displayings, the officers whose platoons march by the left, so soon as they have dressed their platoons in line or column, return to their posts on the right.

ARTICLE 6.

*Display of a Column having the Right in Front, from the Centre, or fifth Platoon.*

(Plate II. Fig. 5.)

Caution.

*Take Care to display Column from the Centre,*

At this caution the officer of the platoon in front posts a sergeant on each flank of it, who are to remain there till the platoon on which the column displays, has taken its post in the line, when they retire along the rear of the battalion to their platoon.

*To the Right and Left—Face !*

The four front platoons face to the right, the fifth stands fast, and the sixth, seventh and eighth face to the left.

*March !*

The four platoons of the right march to the right,

the first platoon taking care to march straight towards the point of view ; so soon as the fourth platoon has unmasked the fifth, its officer commands,

*Halt ! Front ! March !*

and it marches up to its post in the line ; the third and second platoon, as soon as they have respectively gained their distances, proceed in the same manner ; and then the first halts and dresses with them ; the fifth platoon in the mean time marches to its post between the two sergeants ; and the three platoons of the left form, by marching obliquely to their posts in the line, as before explained.

#### ARTICLE 7.

*The close Column formed by the Right, the Right in Front, displayed to the Right.*

(Plate III. Fig. 1.)

When a column is formed by the right, and the nature of the ground will not permit its being displayed to the left, it may be displayed to the right in the following manner :

Caution.

*Take Care to display Column to the Right.*

The two sergeants are to be posted, as before, on the flanks of the front platoon.

*To the Right—Face !*

The eighth platoon stands fast, the rest face to the right, and march, the first platoon keeping the line ; so soon as the eighth platoon is unmasked, it marches forward to its post between the two sergeants of the first platoon, left there for that purpose ; the seventh platoon, having gained its distance, halts, fronts and marches up to its ground ; the other platoons proceed in the same manner, as explained in the display from the centre.

#### ARTICLE 8.

*The close Column formed by the Left, the Left in Front displayed to the Left.*

(Plate III. Fig. 2.)

This is performed on the same principles as the display of the column in the seventh article.

A column formed either by the right, left, or centre, may, according to the ground, or any other circumstance, be displayed on any particular platoon, on the principles before explained.

ARTICLE 9.

*Open Columns*

Are formed by wheeling to the right or left by platoons; and, *when indispensably necessary*, by marching the platoons by files, in the following manner:

Caution.

*Take Care to form open Column by the Right.*

(Plate III. Fig. 3.)

*To the Right—Face!*

The right platoon stands fast; the rest face to the right, and break off to the rear.

*March!*

Each platoon marches to its place in the column, the officers taking care to preserve the proper distances between their platoons.

Open columns may in the same manner be formed by the left, centre, or on any particular platoon, the officers taking care to preserve their proper distances.

(See Plate III. Fig. 4.)

Open columns are formed again in line, either by wheeling by platoons, or by closing column and displaying, as explained in the articles of the close columns.

If the commanding officer chooses to close the open column, he will command,

*Close—Column! March!*

On which the platoons march by the quick step, and close to within two paces of each other; when the commanding officers of platoons successively command,

*Halt! Dress to the Right!*

and the column is closed.

When the commanding officer chooses to open a close column, he commands,

*Open—Column!*

On which the front platoon advances, followed by the others successively, as fast as they have their distances.

The different manners of forming and displaying co-

lums being the basis of all manœuvres, require the greatest attention of both officers and men in the execution. The officers must, by frequent practice, learn to judge of distances with the greatest exactness; as an augmentation or diminution of the proper distance between the platoons is attended with much confusion in forming a line. They must also be very careful not to advance beyond the line, in forming battalion, but dress their platoons carefully with the points of view.

## ARTICLE 10.

*Of changing the Front of a Line.*

The changing the front of a platoon, division, or even a battalion, may be performed by a simple wheeling; that of a brigade must be performed by first forming the open column, then marching it into the direction required, and forming the line.

If it be necessary to change the front of a line consisting of more than a brigade, the simplest and surest method is to form close columns, either by brigades or battalions, march them to the direction required, and display.

## CHAP. X.

## OF THE MARCH OF COLUMNS.

THE march of columns is an operation so often repeated, and of so much consequence, that it must be considered as an essential article in the instruction of both officers and men.

## ARTICLE I.

*The March of an open Column.  
Column! March!*

The whole column must always begin to march, and halt, at the same time, and only by order of the commanding officer. After the first twenty paces he should command,

*Support—Arms!*

When the men may march more at their ease, but keeping their files close. Before the column halts, he should command,

*Carry—Arms! Column! Halt!*

*Dress to the Right!*

When marching in open column, the officer commanding will often form battalion, by wheeling to the right or left, in order to see if the officers have preserved the proper distances between the platoons.

#### ARTICLE 2.

*Columns changing the Direction of their March.*

When a close column is obliged to change the direction of its march, the front platoon must not wheel round on its flank, but advance in a direction more or less circular, according to the depth of the column, that the other platoons may follow.

(See Plate IV. Fig. 1.)

An open column changes the direction of its march by wheeling the front platoon, the others following; in doing which, the officers commanding platoons must be particularly careful that their platoons wheel on the same ground with the front platoon; for which purpose a sergeant should be left to mark the pivot on which they are to wheel.

#### ARTICLE 3.

*Passage of a Defile by a Column.*

A column on its march coming to a defile, which obliges it to diminish its front, the officer commanding the first platoon, commands,

*Break off!*

On which those files which cannot pass, break off, face inwards, and follow their platoon by files, and as the defile narrows or widens, more files will break off, or join the platoon: The succeeding platoons proceed in the same manner.

If the defile is difficult or long, so soon as the front have passed and gained sufficient ground, they will halt till the whole have passed and formed, when they will continue the march.

#### ARTICLE 4.

*A Column crossing a Plain, liable to be attacked by Cavalry.*

When the commanding officer thinks himself in dan-

ger of being attacked by cavalry, he must close the column, and, on their approach, halt and face outwards; the front platoon standing fast, the rear platoon going to the right about, and the others facing outwards from their centres.

In case of attack, the two first ranks keep up a smart running fire, beginning as well as ending by a signal from the drum.

The soldiers must be told, that under these circumstances, their safety depends wholly on their courage; the cavalry being only to be dreaded when the infantry cease to resist them.

When the column is to continue its march, the officer commands,

*Column! To the Front—Face! March!*

The platoons face to the front, and march.

#### ARTICLE 5.

*A Column marching by its flank.*

*Column! To the* { *Right,* } *Face!*  
                          { *Left,* }

If the column marches by the left, the officers go to the left of their respective platoons.

*March!*

The column marches, dressing by the right.

*Column! Halt! Front!*

The column faces to the front.

### CHAP. XI.

#### OF THE MARCH IN LINE.

#### ARTICLE 1.

*The March to the Front.*

*Battalion! Forward!*

AT this caution the ensign with the colours advances six paces; the sergeant who covered him taking his place. The whole are to dress by the colours. The commandant of the battalion will be posted two paces in front of the colours, and will give the ensign an object to serve as a direction for him to march straight forward.

*March!*

The ensign who carries the colours will be careful to

march straight to the object given him by the colonel; to do which, he must fix on some intermediate object.

If many battalions are in the line, the ensigns must dress by the ensign in the centre; if only two, they will dress by each other. They must be very careful not to advance beyond the battalion they are to dress by, it being much easier to advance than to fall back.

Should a battalion by any cause be hindered from advancing in line with the rest, the ensign of that battalion must drop his colours, as a signal to the other battalions (who might otherwise stop to dress by them) not to conform to their movements; the colours to be raised again when the battalion has advanced to its post in the line.

The commanding officer of each battalion must be careful that his men dress and keep their files close, and to preserve their proper distances between his own battalion and those on his flanks; and when he finds that he is too near the one or the other, must command,

*Obliquely—to the*     $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Right!} \\ \textit{Left!} \end{array} \right.$

When the battalion will march by the oblique step, as ordered, till they have recovered their distance, and receive the command,

*Forward!*

Upon which the battalion will march forward, and the ensign take a new object to march to.

If the distance is augmented or diminished only two or three paces, the commanding officer will order the colours to incline a little, and then march forward; the battalion conforming to their movement.

The officers commanding platoons will continually have an eye over them, immediately remedying any defect, carefully dressing with the centre, and keeping step with the colours.

The officers in the rear must take care of the second rank, remedying any defect in a low voice, and with as little noise as possible.

The soldier must not advance out of the rank the shoulder opposite the side he dresses to; he must not

crowd his right or left hand man, but give way to the pressure of the centre, and resist that of the wings; he must have his eyes continually fixed on the colours, turning his head more or less, in proportion to his distance from them.

*Battalion! Halt!*

The whole stop short on the feet then advanced.

*Dress to the Right.*

The men dress to the right, and the colours fall back into the ranks.

#### ARTICLE 2.

*Of the Charge with Bayonets.*

The line marching, the commanding officer, on approaching the enemy, commands,

*March! March!*

On which the whole advance by the quick step.

*Charge Bayonet!*

The line charge their bayonets, and quicken their step; the drums beat the long roll; and the officers and men must take care to dress to the centre, and not crowd or open their files.

*Battalion! Slow Step!*

The battalion fall into the slow step, and carry their arms.

*Halt! Dress to the Right!*

The battalion halts and dresses to the right.

#### ARTICLE 3.

*Method of passing any Obstacle a Front of a Line.*

When an obstacle presents itself before any division, platoon, or number of files, the officer commanding the platoon, &c. commands,

*Break off!*

on which the files obstructed face outwards from their centre, and follow by files the platoons on their right and left; if the platoons on the wings are obstructed, they will face inwards, and follow in the same manner.

In proportion as the ground permits, the files will march up to their places in front, dress, and take step with the colours.

## ARTICLE 4.

*Passage of a Defile in Front, by Platoons.*

A battalion marching and meeting with a bridge or defile, over or through which not more than the front of a division can pass at a time, the commanding officer orders,

*Halt !*

and then the two platoons before whom the defile presents itself,

*March !*

on which they pass the defile in one division. As soon as those two platoons have marched, the commanding officer orders,

*To the Right and Left—Face !*

The platoons on the right face to the left, and those on the left face to the right.

*March !*

They march till they join, fronting the defile, when the commanding officer of the two platoons commands,

*Halt ! Front ! March !*

and they pass the defile ; the rest following in the same manner.

As soon as the front division has passed, it will halt, and the other divisions, as fast as they arrive in the rear, face outwards, and march by files, till they come to their proper places in battalion ; when the officers commanding the platoons order,

*Halt ! Front ! Dress !*

and the platoons dress in line with those already formed.

If the commanding officer does not think proper to form immediately on passing the defile, he may order the battalion to remain in column, march it where he thinks necessary, and form the line in the manner above-mentioned.

## ARTICLE 5.

*Passage of a Defile in Front, by Files.*

If the defile will not permit more than four files to pass, the four files before which the defile presents itself, enter without any word of command ; the rest face

inwards, and follow them; the whole marching through by files.

As soon as the files which first entered, have passed, they halt; the others as fast as they pass, marching to their places in battalion.

#### ARTICLE 6.

##### *Of the March in Retreat.*

*Battalion! To the Right about—Face!*

The whole face to the right about; the officers keeping their posts.

*Forward—March!*

The colours advance six paces, and the whole step off, dressing by them.

The passage of any obstacle in retreat, is the same as in the march to the front.

#### ARTICLE 7.

##### *Passage of a Defile in Retreat, by Platoons.*

If it is at any time necessary to pass a defile in the rear, in presence of an enemy, the line must march as near as possible to the defile; when the commanding officer orders,

*To the Front—Face!*

*From the Wings—by Platoons—Pass the Defile in the Rear!*

The two platoons on the wings face outwards.

*March!*

The two platoons wheel by files, and march along the rear of the battalion to the entrance of the defile; where joining, their officers command,

*Halt! To the*  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Right,} \\ \text{Left,} \end{array} \right\}$  *Face!*

The platoon of the right wing faces to the left; the other platoon faces to the right; and both pass in one division; the other platoon following in the same manner, except those of the centre.

When all have entered but the two centre platoons, that on the right faces to the right about, and marches twenty paces into the defile; when the officer commands,

*Halt! To the Right about—Face!*

The officer of the other platoon, when he sees them faced, will retire in the same manner; and having passed twenty paces beyond the platoon halted in the defile, comes also to the right about; they continuing in this manner to cover each other's retreat till they have passed, when they face to the front, and cover the defile.

The three platoons of the right wing wheel to the left; those of the left wing wheel to the right; and having gained their proper distances, the commanding officer orders,

*Halt! Platoons!*

*To the Right and Left—Wheel! March!*

The right wing wheels to the left, and the left to the right; which forms the battalion.

If the defile should present itself behind any other part of the battalion, the platoons farthest off must always retreat first; and if the defile becomes narrower than at the entrance, the platoons must double behind each other.

#### ARTICLE 8.

*Passage of a Defile in Retreat, by Files.*

This manœuvre is performed in the same manner as the preceding, except that instead of forming at the entrance, the platoons pass by files; and having passed, face to the right and left, march till they have their proper distances, and then wheel and form battalion.

The passage of defiles may be executed at first in the common step, for the instruction of the troops; in service, always in the quick step.

The passing of defiles being difficult in presence of an enemy, the officers must be particularly careful to keep the files closed; to be quick in giving the words of command; and not lose any time in the execution.

This manœuvre should always be covered by troops posted on each side the defile, and on every advantageous piece of ground that presents itself, to annoy and keep back the enemy.

#### ARTICLE 9.

*Method of passing the front Line to the Rear.*

The first line being obliged to retreat, will face to the right about, and retire in line.

The second line, if not already formed in columns, will immediately, on perceiving the first line retire, form in that order by brigades or battalions; and the first line having passed the intervals between the columns, the second line will display; or, if too closely pressed by the enemy, attack in columns the flanks of the battalions which pursue, thereby giving time for the first line to form and take a new position.

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## CHAP. XII.

### OF THE DISPOSITION OF THE FIELD-PIECES ATTACHED TO THE BRIGADES.

THE field-pieces attached to the different brigades must always remain with them, encamping on their right, unless the quarter-master general thinks proper to place them on any advantageous piece of ground in front.

When the army marches by the right, the field-pieces must march at the head of their respective brigades; when it marches by the left, they follow in the rear, unless circumstances determine the general to order otherwise; but, whether they march in front, centre, or rear of their brigades, they must always march between the battalions, and never between the platoons.

In manœuvring they must also follow their brigades, performing the manœuvres and evolutions with them; observing that, when the close column is formed, they must always proceed to the flank of the column opposed to that side their brigade is to display to; and on the column's displaying, they follow the first division of their brigade; and when that halts and forms, the field-pieces immediately take their posts on the right.

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## CHAP. XIII.

### OF THE FIRINGS.

WHEN the troops are to exercise with powder, the officers must carefully inspect the arms and cartridge-boxes, and take away all the cartridges with ball.

The first part of the general will be the signal for all firing to cease; on the beating of which the officers and

non-commissioned officers must see that their platoons cease firing, load and shoulder as quick as possible. The commanding officer will continue the signal till he sees that the men have loaded and shouldered.

ARTICLE 1.

*Firing by Battalion.*

Caution.

*Take Care to fire by Battalion.*

*Battalion! Make Ready! Take Aim! Fire!*

If there be more than one battalion to fire, they are to do it in succession from right to left; but after the first round, the odd battalions fire so soon as the respective battalions on their left begin to shoulder; and the even battalions fire when the respective battalions on their right begin to shoulder.

ARTICLE 2.

*Firing by Divisions and Platoons.*

Caution.

*Take Care to fire by Divisions.*

*Division! Make Ready! Take Aim! Fire!*

They fire in the same order as is prescribed for battalions in Article 1.

The firing by platoons is also executed in the same order in the wings of the battalion, beginning with the right of each; that is, the first and fifth platoons give the first fire, the second and sixth the second fire, the third and seventh the third fire, and the fourth and eighth the fourth fire; after which they fire as before prescribed.

ARTICLE 3.

*Firing Advancing.*

The battalion advancing, receives the word,

*Battalion! Halt!*

*Take Care to fire by Divisions.*

They fire as before.

ARTICLE 4.

*Firing Retreating.*

When a battalion is obliged to retire, it must march as long as possible; but if pressed by the enemy, and obliged to make use of its fire, the commanding officer will order,

*Battalion! Halt!*

*To the Right about—Face!*

and fire by battalion, division, or platoon, as before directed.

#### CHAP. XIV.

##### OF THE MARCH OF AN ARMY OR CORPS.

THE greatest attention on the part of the officers is necessary at all times, but more particularly on a march: The soldiers being then permitted to march at their ease, with the ranks and files open, without the greatest care, these get confounded one with another; and if suddenly attacked, instead of being able to form immediately in order of battle, the whole line is thrown into the utmost confusion.

The order of the march of an army being given, the adjutant-general will appoint the field-officers for the advanced and rear guards, and issue orders to the brigade-majors to have ready their respective quotas of other officers and men for the advanced guard, which will consist of the number necessary for the guards of the new camp. These, together with a pioneer of each company, and a sergeant from the regiment to conduct them, must be warned the evening before.

At the beating of the general, the troops are immediately to strike their tents, and load the waggons, which must then fall into the line of march for the baggage.

At this signal also all general and staff-officers' guards, and those of the commissaries, must return to their respective regiments.

At the beating of the assembly, the troops will assemble, and be formed into battalion on their respective parades.

The guards ordered, must then be conducted by the brigade-majors, or adjutants of the day, to the rendezvous appointed for the advanced guard, where the field-officers warned for that duty, will form them in battalion or other corps according to their strength, and march them regularly into divisions and platoons. The

officer commanding the advanced guard, must take care to have a guide with him, and to get every necessary information of the road.

The camp guards must at the same time retire to the rendezvous appointed for the rear guard, where they must be formed in the same manner.

At the same time also the quarter-masters and pioneers of each battalion must assemble on the ground appointed for the advanced guard, where one of the deputies of the quarter-master general must form them in platoons, in the same order as their respective battalions march in the column.

Each detachment will be conducted by its quarter-master, who must be answerable that it marches in the order prescribed: and the quarter-masters of brigades will conduct those of their respective brigades, and be answerable for their behaviour.

The signal for marching being given, the whole will wheel by platoons or sections, as shall be ordered, and begin the march.

The advanced guard will march at a distance from the main body proportioned to its strength, having a patrol advanced; and must never enter any defile, wood, &c. without having first examined it, to avoid falling into an ambuscade.

The pioneers are to march behind the advanced guard, and must repair the roads, that the column may be obliged to file off as little as possible.

The advanced guard, besides its patrols in front, must have a flank guard, composed of a file from each platoon, and commanded by an officer, or non-commissioned officer, to march at the distance of one hundred paces on the flank, and keep up with the head of the advanced guard.

If it be necessary to have a flank guard on each side, a file must be sent from the other flank of each platoon to compose it; and as this service is fatiguing, the men should be relieved every hour. The like flank guards are to be detached from each battalion in the column.

For the greater convenience of the soldiers, the ranks must be opened to half distance during the march.

When the column meets with a defile, or any obstacle, the commanding officer must stop till the column has passed it, taking care that they pass in as great order and as quick as possible; and when one-half have marched through, he must command the front to halt, till the whole have passed and formed, when he will continue the march.

When a column crosses a road that leads to the enemy, the patrols or guards on the flanks of the first battalion must form on the road, and halt till the patrols of the next battalion come up, which must do the same: The others proceed in the same manner, till the whole have passed.

When the commanding officer thinks proper to halt on the march, immediately on the column's halting, the advanced flank and rear guards must form a chain of sentinels, to prevent the soldiers from straggling; and all necessaries, as wood, water, &c. must be fetched by detachments, as in camp.

On the beating the long roll, the whole are to form, and continue the march.

On the march no orders are to be communicated by calling out, but must be sent by the adjutants from regiment to regiment. The signals for halting, marching slower or quicker, must be given by beat of the drum. (*See Chap. xxi.*)

The commanding officer of the advanced guard being informed by the quarter-master general or his deputy, of the ground the troops are to encamp on, will go ahead and reconnoitre it; and immediately on the arrival of the advanced guard, post his guards and sentinels, as directed in Chap. xxii.

#### *March by Sections of Four.*

The roads being very often too narrow to admit the front of a platoon, and the troop being therefore continually obliged to break off, which fatigues the men; to prevent this, when the road is not sufficiently large throughout, the battalions may be divided into sections in the following manner:

Each platoon is to be told off into sections of four

files: if there remain three files, they form a section; if two files, or less, they form one rank. At the word,

*By Sections of Four!*

*To the Right—Wheel! March!*

they wheel by fours and march, the second rank of each section taking two paces distance from the front rank. The officers commanding platoons take post on the left of their first section; but on the right, if the sections wheel to the left. The file-closers fall in on their flanks.

The officers must take great care that the distance of two paces, and no more, is to be kept between the ranks. At the word,

*Halt!*

the front rank of each section stops short, and the second rank closes up, which gives the proper distance between the sections; and by wheeling to the right or left, the line is formed; or, if the commanding officer chooses, he may form platoons by the oblique step.

If a column be already on the march by platoons, and the road becomes too narrow and inconvenient to continue in that order, it may be formed into sections of four, in the following manner:

Caution by the commanding officer.

*Take Care to break off by Sections of four.*

Upon which, the officers commanding platoons tell them off as before, but without halting. At the word,

*Sections of Four! Break off!*

the sections on the right of each platoon incline by the oblique step to the left; and those on the left of each platoon following the former, incline to the right, till they all cover; when they march forward, opening the ranks as before directed. If the number of sections in a platoon be uneven, that in the centre is to march straight forward; the sections on the right inclining to the left, and covering it in front; and those on the left inclining to the right, and covering in the rear.

## CHAP. XV.

### OF THE BAGGAGE ON A MARCH.

THE inconveniences arising to an army from having

too great a number of waggons, must be evident to every officer; and it is expected, that for the future, each officer will curtail his baggage as much as possible.

The order of march for the army, will always determine that for the baggage; and, whatever place it may occupy in the line of march, the waggons must always follow in the same order as their respective regiments.

The quarter-master general, or his deputy, will give the order of march for the baggage; and the commander in chief will order an escort, to be commanded by a field-officer, according to its strength.

An officer of each battalion must be appointed to superintend the striking of the tents and loading the waggons; he must see that the tents are properly tied up; that no provisions or other articles are packed in them; and that the tent-poles are tied in a bundle by themselves; he must not suffer the waggons to be overloaded, or any thing put into them but what is allowed; and when the waggons are loaded, he must send them with the quarter-master sergeant to the rendezvous of the brigade. This sergeant is to remain with the baggage of his regiment, to see that the waggons follow in order; and if a waggon breaks down, it must be put out of the line, that it may not impede the march of the rest.

Each regiment will furnish a non-commissioned officer to conduct the sick and lame who are not able to march with their regiments. These men are to repair, at the beating of the general, to the rendezvous appointed, where a sufficient number of empty waggons will be ordered to attend for the reception of their knapsacks, and their arms, if necessary. A surgeon of each brigade is to attend the sick belonging to it.

The commanding officer of each battalion will inspect the sick before they are sent from the battalion, in order that none may be sent but those who are really incapable of marching with their regiments. And the officer commanding the escort, will be answerable that no soldiers are permitted to march with the baggage on any pretence whatever, except the quarter-master sergeant of each regiment, as before directed.

No waggons are to be permitted to go between the battalions or brigades, except the ammunition waggons.

The waggons of the park, and others are to be conducted agreeably to the foregoing directions, and the necessary officers furnished to keep order on the march.

## CHAP. XVI.

### THE MANNER OF LAYING OUT A CAMP, WITH THE ORDER OF ENCAMPMENT.

WHEN the quarter-masters arrive on the ground where the troops are to encamp, the quarter-master general, having fixed his line of encampment, will conduct them along the line, and give each brigade quarter-master the ground necessary for his brigade.

The quarter-masters of regiments will then have their ground given them by the brigade quarter-masters, and will mark out the place for each company and tent, and for the kitchens, &c. &c. as described in the following order :

#### *Order of Encampment.*

(Plate VII. & VIII.)

The infantry will, on all occasions, encamp by battalions, as they are formed in order of battle.

The front of the camp will occupy the same extent of ground as the troops when formed ; and the intervals between the battalions will be twenty paces, with an addition of eight paces for every piece of cannon a battalion may have.

The quarter-master of each regiment shall be answerable that he demands no more ground than is necessary for the number of men he has actually with the regiment, allowing two feet for each file, exclusive of the officers, and adding sixteen feet for the intervals between the platoons. He is also to be answerable that no more tents are pitched than are absolutely necessary, allowing one tent for the non-commissioned officers of each company, and one for every six men, including the drums and fifes.

The tents of the non-commissioned officers and privates are to be pitched in two ranks, with an interval of

six paces between the ranks, and two feet between each tent: the tents of the non-commissioned officers to be in the front rank, on the right of their companies, in the right wing, and on the left in the left wing of the battalion. Nine feet front are to be allowed for each tent with its interval, and twenty feet in the centre of the battalion for the adjutant; but when a regiment forms two battalions, the adjutant is to encamp with the first battalion, the sergeant-major supplying his place in the second.

The captains' and subalterns' tents are to be in one line, twenty feet from the rear of the men's tents; the captains in the right wing opposite the right of their respective companies, and the subalterns opposite the left; and the contrary in the left wing.

The field-officers' tents are to be in one line, thirty feet from the line of officers; the colonel's opposite the centre; the lieutenant-colonel's on the right; and the major's on the left. But if the regiment forms two battalions, the colonel encamps behind the centre of the first battalion; the lieutenant-colonel behind the second battalion; and the major behind the interval between the two battalions.

The surgeon, paymaster, and quarter-master, encamp in one line, with the front of their tents in a line with the rear of the field-officers' tents; the surgeon on the right, pay-master on the left, and quarter-master in the centre.

The kitchens are to be dug behind their respective companies, forty feet from the field-officers' tents. The sutlers' tents are to be between the kitchens.

The horses and waggons are to be placed in a line, twenty feet behind the kitchens.

The drums of each battalion are to be piled six paces in front of the adjutant's tent, and the colours planted before them.

The camp guards are to be three hundred paces in front of the first line, and the same distance in the rear of the second line.

The quarter guard is to be forty feet from the wag-

gons, opposite the interval between the two battalions, who furnish it.

The sinks of the first line are to be three hundred feet in front, and those of the second line the same distance in the rear of the camp.

The commanding officers of regiments are to be answerable that no tents are pitched out of the line of encampment, on any account whatever, except for the regimental hospital.

The ground being marked out, the quarter-masters will leave the pioneers, and go to meet their regiments, conduct them to their ground, and inform the colonel where they are to go for their necessaries.

## CHAP. XVII.

### MANNER OF ENTERING A CAMP.

THE head of the column arriving at the entrance of the camp, the commanding officer of the first battalion will command,

*Carry—Arms!*

On which the men carry their arms, and the drums beat a march; and the officers will see that their platoons have their proper distances, close the ranks and files, and each dress the flank on which his platoon is to wheel, with the same flank of the platoon preceding. The other battalions observe the same directions, and keep their proper distances from each other.

The general, or officer commanding, must take care to march the troops in a direct line along the front of the camp, and at such a distance as to give sufficient room for the largest platoons to march clear of the line of tents.

As the battalions respectively arrive in front of their ground, they halt, form battalion, (dressing to the right) and order or support their arms.

The adjutants immediately turn out the piquets that may have been ordered, form them in front of their respective battalions, and send them to the rendezvous appointed.

The piquets being sent off, the commanding officers

of battalions command their men to pile their arms, and dismiss them to pitch their tents.

As soon as a company have pitched their tents, the captain parades them, and they fetch in their arms.

The tents of the battalion being all pitched, the adjutant will form the detachments for necessaries, and send them off.

In the mean time the commanding officer of the battalion, having examined the ground, will, if necessary, order out a party to open the communications on the right and left; in front for the troops, and in the rear for the baggage.

### CHAP. XVIII.

#### NECESSARY REGULATIONS FOR PRESERVING ORDER AND CLEANLINESS IN THE CAMP.

WHEN a regiment enters a camp, the field-officers must take care that the encampment is pitched regularly; that the sinks and kitchens are immediately dug in their proper places, and that no tents are pitched in any part of the camp contrary to the order prescribed.

At least one officer of a company must remain on the parade, to see that the tents are pitched regularly on the ground marked out.

The tents should be marked with the name of each regiment and company, to prevent their being lost or exchanged, and the tents of each company numbered; and each non-commissioned officer should have a list of the tents, with the mens' names belonging to each.

The utensils belonging to the tents, are to be carried alternately by the men; and the non-commissioned officers of the squads are to be answerable that they are not lost or spoiled.

Whenever a regiment is to remain more than one night on the same ground, the soldiers must be obliged to cut a small trench round their tents, to carry off the rain; but great care must be taken they do not throw the dirt up against the tents.

One officer of a company must every day visit the tents; see that they are kept clean; that every utensil

belonging to them is in proper order ; and that no bones or other filth be in or near them ; and when the weather is fine, should order them to be struck about two hours at noon, and the straw and bedding well aired.

The soldiers should not be permitted to eat in their tents, except in bad weather ; and an officer of a company must often visit the messes ; see that the provision is good and well cooked ; that the men of one tent mess together, and that the provision is not sold or disposed of for liquor.

A subaltern, four non-commissioned officers, and a drummer, must every day be appointed for the police of each battalion, who are on no account to be absent during the time they are on duty.

The officer of the police is to make a general inspection into the cleanliness of the camp, not suffer fire to be made any where but in the kitchens, and cause all dirt to be immediately removed, and either burnt or buried. He is to be present at all distributions in the regiment, and to form and send off all detachments for necessities.

In case the adjutant is obliged to be absent, the officer of the police is to do his duty till his return ; and for that purpose he must attend at the adjutant's tent to be ready to receive and distribute any orders that may come for the regiment.

The drummer of the police must attend constantly at the adjutant's tent, to be ready at all times to communicate the necessary signals ; nor must he absent himself on any account during the twenty-four hours, without leaving another drummer to supply his place till his return, nor then, without leave from the adjutant.

When any of the men want water, they must apply to the officer of the police, who will order the drum to beat the necessary signal ; on which all who want water must immediately parade, with their canteens, before the colours, where the officer of the police will form and send them off, under the care of two non-commissioned officers of the police, who are to be answerable that they bring back the whole detachment,

and that no excesses are committed whilst they are out. Wood and all other necessaries must be fetched in the same manner. Except in case of necessity, not more than one detachment is to be out at a time.

The quarter-master must be answerable that the parade and environs of the encampment of a regiment are kept clean, that the sinks are filled up, and new ones dug every four days, and oftener in warm weather; and if any horse or other animal dies near the regiment, he must cause it to be carried at least half a mile from camp and buried.

The place where the cattle are killed must be at least fifty paces in the rear of the waggons, and the entrails and other filth immediately buried, for which the commissaries are to be answerable.

The quarter-master general must take care that all dead animals and every other nuisance in the environs of the camp be removed.

No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be permitted to pass the chain of sentinels round the camp, without permission in writing from the commanding officer of his regiment or battalion; which permission shall be dated the same day, and shall, on the return of the person to whom it was granted, be delivered to the adjutant, who is to return it to the colonel or commanding officer, with his report.

Every detachment not conducted by a commissioned officer, shall have a written permission from a field-officer, or officer commanding a regiment, or the officer of the police, if it be a detachment going for necessaries, without which they are not to be permitted to pass the chain.

All officers whatever are to make it a point of duty to stop every non-commissioned officer or soldier they meet without the chain, and examine his pass; and if he has not a sufficient pass, or having one, is committing any excess, the officer must conduct him to the nearest guard, from whence he must be sent, with his crime, to his regiment.

The sentinel before the colours must have orders,

in case he hears any alarm in camp, or at the advanced posts, to acquaint the adjutant with it, who will inform the commanding officer of the battalion, or order an alarm beat, if the case requires it.

## CHAP. XIX.

### OF ROLL-CALLS.

THE rolls shall be called in each battalion at troop and retreat beating, at which times the men are to parade with their arms; and at the beating of the *reveille*, and at noon, the commanding officers of companies shall cause the rolls of their respective companies to be called, the men parading for that purpose without arms, and to be detained no longer than is necessary to call the roll.

The non-commissioned officers are to visit their respective squads a quarter of an hour after *tattoo* beating; see that they are all present and retired to rest, and make their report to the commanding officer of the company.

No non-commissioned officer or soldier is to be absent from roll-call, without permission from the commanding officer of the company.

No commissioned officer is to be absent from roll-call, without permission from the commanding officer of the regiment.

## CHAP. XX.

### OF THE INSPECTION OF THE MEN, THEIR DRESS, NECESSARIES, ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, AND AMMUNITION.

THE oftener the soldiers are under the inspection of their officers, the better; for which reason every morning at troop beating, they must inspect into the dress of their men; see that their clothes are whole, and put on properly; their hands and faces washed clean; their hair combed; their accoutrements properly fixed, and every article about them in the greatest order. Those who are guilty of repeated neglect in these particulars, are to be confined and punished. The field-officers must

pay attention to this object, taking proper notice of those companies where a visible neglect appears, and publicly applauding those who are remarkable for their good appearance.

• Every day the commanding officers of companies must examine their mens' arms and ammunition, and see that they are clean and in good order. (*See farther, Chap. xxiii.*)

That the men may always appear clean on the parade, and as a means of preserving their health, the non-commissioned officers are to see that they wash their hands and faces every day, and oftener, when necessary. And when any river is nigh, and the season favorable, the men shall bathe themselves as frequently as possible, the commanding officers of each battalion sending them by small detachments successively, under the care of a non-commissioned officer; but on no account must the men be permitted to bathe when just come off a march, at least till they have reposed long enough to get cool.

Every Saturday morning the captains are to make a general inspection of their companies, and examine into the state of the mens' necessaries, observing that they agree in quantity with what is specified in the company book, and that every article is the man's who shews it. For which purpose, and to discover theft, every man's things should be marked; if any thing is deficient, strict inquiry must be made into the cause of it, and should it appear to be lost, pledged, sold, or exchanged, the offender must be severely punished.

That the men may not be improperly burdened and fatigued, the captains are not to suffer them to carry any thing which is either useless or unnecessary.

## CHAP. XXI.

### OF THE DIFFERENT BEATS OF THE DRUM.

THE different daily beats shall begin on the right, and be instantly followed by the whole army; to facilitate which, the drummers' call shall be beat by the drums of the police a quarter of an hour before the time

of beating, when the drummers will assemble before the colours of their respective battalions; and, as soon as the beat begins on the right, it is to be immediately taken up by the whole army, the drummers beating along the front of their respective battalions, from the centre to the right, from thence to the left, and back again to the centre, where they finish.

The different beats and signals are to be as follow:

*The General* is to beat only when the whole are to march, and is the signal to strike the tents, and prepare for the march.

*The Assembly* is the signal to repair to the colours.

*The March* for the whole to move.

*The Reveille* is beat at day-break, and is the signal for the soldiers to rise, and the sentries to leave off challenging.

*The Troop* assembles the soldiers together, for the purpose of calling the roll and inspecting the men for duty.

*The Retreat* is beat at sunset, for calling the roll, warning the men for duty, and reading the orders of the day.

*The Tattoo* is for the soldiers to repair to their tents, where they must remain till *reveille* beating next morning.

*To Arms* is the signal for getting under arms in case of alarm.

*The Parley* is to desire a conference with the enemy.

#### THE SIGNALS.

Adjutant's call—*first part of the troop.*

First Sergeant's call—*one roll and three flams.*

All non-commissioned officers' call—*two rolls and five flams.*

To go for wood—*poing stroke, and ten-stroke roll. Water—two strokes and a flam. Provisions—roast beef.*

Front to halt—*two flams from right to left, and a full drag with the right, a left hand flam and a right hand full drag.*

For the front to advance quicker—*the long march.*  
to march slower—*the taps.*

For the drummers—the drummers' call.  
 For a fatigue party—the pioneers' march.  
 For the church call—the parley.

The drummers will practise one hundred paces in front of the battalion, at the hours fixed by the adjutant-general; and any drummer found beating at any other time, except ordered, shall be punished.

## CHAP. XXII.

### OF THE SERVICE OF THE GUARDS.

#### ARTICLE 1.

*Of the different Guards, with their Use.*

THE different guards of the army will consist of,

- 1st. Out-post and piquet guards.
- 2d. Camp and quarter-guards.
- 3d. General and staff-officers' guards.

The piquet guards are formed by detachments from the line, and are posted at the avenues of the camp, in such numbers as the general commanding thinks necessary for the security of the camp.

The camp and quarter guards are for the better security of the camp, as well as for preserving good order and discipline.

Every two battalions will furnish a camp and quarter-guard between them; to consist of,

| Subalt. | Serg. | Corp. | Drum. | Priv. |                          |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 27    | { For the camp guard.    |
| 0       | 0     | 1     | 0     | 9     | { For the quarter guard. |

The camp guard of the front line is to be posted three hundred paces in front of it, and that of the second line the same distance in the rear of the second line, each opposite the interval of the two battalions who furnish it.

Each guard will post nine sentinels, viz. one before the guard, two on the right, and two on the left; these five sentinels, with those from the other battalions, forming a chain in front and rear of the camp; the sixth and seventh sentinels before the colours, and the eighth and ninth before the tents of the commanding officers of the two battalions.

In order to complete the chain of sentinels round the camp, the adjutant-general will order two flank guards from the line, to consist of a commissioned officer, and as many men as are necessary to form a chain on the flanks.

The intention of the camp guards being to form a chain of sentinels round the camp, in order to prevent improper persons entering, or the soldiers going out of camp, the commanding officers of brigades will add to, or diminish them, so as to answer the above purpose.

The quarter guard is to be posted twenty paces in the rear of the line of waggons, and will furnish three sentinels, *viz.* one at the guard, and one behind each battalion.

The guards of the general and other officers will be as follow :

|                               | Sub.                          | Ser. | Corp. | Priv. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| A major-general will have     | 1                             | 1    | 1     | 20    |
| A brigadier-general           | 0                             | 1    | 1     | 12    |
| Quarter-master gen. (as such) | 0                             | 1    | 1     | 12    |
| Adjutant-general              | 0                             | 1    | 1     | 12    |
| Commissary-general,           | 0                             | 0    | 1     | 6     |
| Paymaster-general             | 0                             | 0    | 1     | 6     |
| Auditors                      | 0                             | 0    | 1     | 6     |
| Judge advocate-general        | 0                             | 0    | 1     | 3     |
| Muster-master general         | 0                             | 0    | 1     | 3     |
| Clothier-general              | 0                             | 0    | 1     | 3     |
| Brigade commissary            | } according to circumstances. |      |       |       |
| General hospital              |                               |      |       |       |
| Provost guard                 |                               |      |       |       |

Any additional guard to the quarter-master, commissary, or clothier-general, will be determined by the stores they may have in possession.

The different guards are all to mount at one hour, to be regulated by the commanding officer for the time being.

The camp and quarter guards are to parade before the interval of their battalions, where they will be formed by the adjutant who furnishes the officer, and immediately sent off to their respective posts.

The guard of a major-general is to be furnished from his own division, each brigade furnishing it by turns; it is to be formed by the major of brigade, and sent from the brigade parade.

The guard of a brigadier-general is to be furnished by his own brigade, and formed and sent from the brigade parade by the major of brigade. The brigade commissary's guard is to be furnished in the same manner.

The other guards being composed of detachments from the line by brigades, each detachment is formed on the brigade parade by the major of brigade, and sent with an adjutant to the grand parade.

All guards, except those which are honorary, should ordinarily be of force proportioned to the number of sentinels required, allowing three relieves for each post.

#### ARTICLE 2.

##### *Of the Grand Parade.*

As soon as a detachment arrives on the grand parade, the officer, having dressed the ranks, commands,

*Order—Firelocks!*

and then takes post eight paces in front of his detachment; the non-commissioned officers fall two paces into the rear, except one who remains on the right of every detachment. Each detachment takes post on the left of that preceding it, and is examined by the brigade-major of the day, as it arrives.

When the whole are assembled, the adjutant of the day dresses the line, counts the files from right to left, and takes post on the right.

The brigade-major then commands,

*Attention! Shoulder—Firelocks! Support—Arms!*

*Officers and Non-commissioned Officers!*

*To the Centre—March!*

The officers then march to the centre, and form themselves, according to seniority, in one rank, sixteen paces in front of the guards; the non-commissioned officers advance and form two ranks; four paces in the rear of the officers, and with the same distance between the ranks.

The brigade-major then appoints the officers and non-commissioned officers to their posts; the officers in the following manner:

|                                         |   |   |     |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
|-----------------------------------------|---|---|-----|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| The 1st on the right of the             | - | - | 1st | } Platoon. | 10 | 19 | 15 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 20 | 11 | 2 |
| 2d on the left of the                   | - | - | 8th |            | 1  | 6  | 4  | 8  | 3  | 9  | 5  | 7  | 5  | 7  | 2  |   |
| 3d in the centre, on the right of the   | - | - | 5th |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 4th on the right of the 2d division or  | - | - | 3d  |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 5th on the right of the 4th division or | - | - | 7th |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 6th on the right of the                 | - | - | 2d  |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 7th on the right of the                 | - | - | 8th |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 8th on the right of the                 | - | - | 4th |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 9th on the right of the                 | - | - | 6th |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 10th in the rear of the                 | - | - | 1st |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 11th in the rear of the                 | - | - | 8th |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 12th in the rear of the                 | - | - | 5th |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 13th in the rear of the                 | - | - | 3d  |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 14th in the rear of the                 | - | - | 7th |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 15th in the rear of the                 | - | - | 2d  |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 16th in the rear of the                 | - | - | 6th |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 17th in the rear of the                 | - | - | 4th |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 18th in the rear of the                 | - | - | 5th |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 19th in the rear of the                 | - | - | 1st |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 20th in the rear of the                 | - | - | 8th |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |

The non-commissioned officers are posted thus: A sergeant on the right of each platoon, and one on the left of the whole; the rest as file-closers, equally divided to each platoon.

Whilst this is doing, the adjutant divides the guard into eight platoons, leaving proper intervals between the platoons for the officers who are to command them.

The brigade-major having appointed the officers, and the battalion being divided, he commands,

*Officers and Non-commissioned Officers! To your Posts!*

The officers and non-commissioned officers face outwards from the centre.

*March!*

They go directly to their posts in the battalion.

The brigade-major then advances to the general officer of the day, informs him that the battalion is formed, and takes his directions relative to the exercise.

The general of the day will usually order the manual exercise to be performed, and some manœuvres, such as he thinks proper; the major of brigade of the day giving the words of command.

The exercise being finished, the major of brigade commands,

*Order—Firelocks !*

The drums then beat from right to left of the parade, and passing behind the officers of the day, take post on their left.

The major of brigade then orders,

*Shoulder—Firelocks ! Support—Arms !*

*Officers and Non-commissioned Officers !*

*To the Centre—March !*

They advance as before to the centre, and the brigade-major appoints them to their respective guards, takes the name of the officer commanding each guard, and gives him the parole and countersign. The adjutant having in the mean time told off the guards, and divided them into platoons, the brigade-major then commands,

*Officers and Non-commissioned Officers !*

*To your Posts ! March !*

The officers go to their respective posts.

The brigade-major then commands,

*Present—Arms !*

And advancing to the general, acquaints him that the guards are formed; and on receiving his orders to march them off, he commands,

*Shoulder—Firelocks !*

*By Platoons ! To the Right—Wheel ! March !*

The whole wheel, and march by the general, the officers saluting him as they pass; and when the whole have passed, they wheel off and march to their respective posts.

### ARTICLE 3.

*Of relieving Guards and Sentinels.*

The guards in camp will be relieved every twenty-four hours. The guards without the limits of the camp will ordinarily be relieved in the same manner; but

this must depend on their distances from camp, and other circumstances, which may sometimes require their continuing on duty for several days. In this case they must be previously notified to provide themselves accordingly.

The guards are to march in the greatest order to their respective posts, marching by platoons, whenever the roads will permit.

When the new guard approaches the post, they carry their arms ; and the officer of the old guard, having his guard paraded, on the approach of the new guard, commands,

*Present—Arms !*

and his guard present their arms.

The new guard marches past the old guard, and takes post three or four paces on its right, both guards fronting towards the enemy, and the officer commands,

*Present—Arms !*

and the new guard present their arms.

The two officers then approach each other, and the relieving officer takes his orders from the relieved. Both officers then return to their guards, and command,

*Shoulder—Firelock !*

*Non-commissioned Officers ! Forward—March !*

The non-commissioned officers of both guards, who are to relieve the sentinels, advance in front of the new guard.

The sergeant of the new guard then tells off as many sentinels as are necessary ; and the corporal of the new guard, conducted by a corporal of the old guard, relieves the sentinels, beginning by the guard-house.

When the sentinel sees the relief approach, he presents his arms, and the corporal halting his relief at six paces distance, commands,

*Present—Arms !*

*Recover—Arms !*

This last command is only for the sentinel relieving, and the one to be relieved ; the former immediately approaching with the corporal, and having received his

orders from the old sentry, takes his place, and the sentry relieved marches into the ranks, placing himself on the left of the rear rank.

*Front—Face!*

Both sentries face to the front. The corporal then orders,

*Shoulder—Firelocks! Support—Arms! March!*

and the relief proceeds in the same manner till the whole are relieved.

If the sentries are numerous, the sergeants are to be employed as well as the corporals in relieving them.

When the corporal returns with the old sentinels, he leads them before the old guard, and dismisses them to their ranks.

The officer of the old guard then forms his guard in the same manner as when he mounted, and marches them in order to camp.

As soon as he arrives in the camp, he halts, forms the men of the different brigades together, and sends them to their respective brigades, conducted by a non-commissioned officer or careful soldier.

When the old guard march off, the new guard present their arms, till they are gone, then shoulder, face to the left, and take the place of the old guard.

The officer then orders a non-commissioned officer to take down the names of the guard, in the following manner:

---

Hours they go on. 10-4 10-4 12-6 12-6 2-8 2-8

---

| Post No. | 1 | mens' names. | mens' names. | mens' names. |
|----------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|          | 2 |              |              |              |
|          | 3 |              |              |              |
|          | 4 |              |              |              |
|          | 5 |              |              |              |
|          | 6 |              |              |              |
|          | 7 |              |              |              |
|          | 8 |              |              |              |

---

Suppose the guard to consist of twenty-four men, and to furnish eight sentinels, they are divided into three relieves, and the posts being numbered, beginning always with the guard-house, each man's name is put down against the number of the post he will always stand sentry at during the guard, by which means an officer knows what particular man was at any post during any hour of the day or night.

The relief of sentries is always to be marched in the greatest order, and with supported arms, the corporal often looking back to observe the conduct of the men; and if an officer approaches, he is to order his men to handle their arms, supporting them again when he has passed.

The corporals are to be answerable that the sentries, when relieving, perform their motions with the greatest spirit and exactness.

A corporal who is detected in having the insolence to suffer sentries to relieve each other, without his being present, shall, as well as the sentry so relieved, be severely punished.

#### ARTICLE 4.

##### *Instructions to Officers on Guard.*

On the vigilance of the officer depends not only the safety of his guard, but that of the whole army.

As it is highly necessary an officer should have some knowledge of his situation, he must immediately, after relieving the old guard, visit the sentinels, and examine the ground round his post; and if he thinks the sentries not sufficient to secure him from surprize, he is at liberty to place more, acquainting therewith the general or field-officer of the day who visits his post; but without their leave he is not to alter any that are already posted. He must cause the roads leading to the enemy and to the next posts, to be well reconnoitred by an officer of the guard; or for want of one, by an intelligent non-commissioned officer and some faithful men, inform himself of every thing necessary for his security, and use every possible precaution against a surprize. He must permit no stranger to enter his post, nor suf-

fer his men to talk with him. If a suspicious person, or a deserter, from the enemy approaches, he must stop him and send him to head-quarters, or to a superior officer. He must on no account suffer the soldiers to pull off their accoutrements, or straggle more than twenty paces from the guard; and if water or any other necessaries are wanted for the guard, they must be sent for by a non-commissioned officer and some men (with their arms if at an out-post) on no account suffering a soldier to go by himself; but never whilst the sentinels are relieving. He must examine every relief before it is sent off; see that their arms are loaded and in order, and that the men are acquainted with their duty; and if by any accident a man should get the least disguised with liquor, he must on no account be suffered to go on sentry.

At every relief the guard must parade, and the roll be called; and during the night (and when near the enemy, during the day) the guard must remain under arms till the relief returns.

During the day, the men may be permitted to rest themselves as much as is consistent with the safety of the guard; but in the night, no man must be suffered to lay down or sleep on any account, but have his arms constantly in his hands, and be ready to fall in on the least alarm.

Between every relief the sentries must be visited by a non-commissioned officer and a file of men; and when more than one officer is on guard, as often as possible by an officer. A patrol also must be frequently sent on the roads leading to the enemy.

During the day, the sentinels on the out-posts must stop every party of men, whether armed or not, till they have been examined by the officer of the guard.

As soon as it is dark, the countersign must be given to the sentinels of the piquets and advanced posts, after which they are to challenge all that approach them; and if any person, after being ordered to stand, should continue to approach or attempt to escape, the sentry, after challenging him three times, must fire on him.

The sentinels of the interior guards of the camp will receive the countersign, and begin to challenge, at such hours as shall be determined in orders, according to circumstances.

A sentinel, on perceiving any person approach, must challenge briskly, and never suffer more than one to advance, till he has the countersign given him; if the person challenged has not the countersign, the sentry must call the sergeant of the guard, and keep the person at a little distance from his post, till the sergeant comes to examine him.

Whenever a sentry on an out-post perceives more than three men approach, he must order them to stand, and immediately pass the word for the sergeant of the guard; the officer of the guard must immediately parade his guard, and send a sergeant with a party of men to examine the party. The non-commissioned officer must order the commanding officer of the party to advance, and conduct him to the officer of the guard, who, in case he is unacquainted with his person, and does not choose to trust either to his cloathing or to his knowledge of the countersign, must demand his passport, and examine him strictly, and if convinced of his belonging to the army, must let him pass.

If a sentry, on challenging, is answered, *relief fa-trole*, or *round*, he must in that case order the sergeant or corporal to advance with the countersign; and if he is then assured of their being the relief, &c. he may suffer them to advance.

A sentinel must take the greatest care not to be surprized; he must never suffer the person who advances to give the countersign, to approach within reach of his arms, and always charge his bayonet.

The officers who mount the camp guards must give orders to their sentries, not to suffer any person to pass in or out of the camp, except by one of the guards; nor then, till the officer of the guard has examined him.

In case one of the guard deserts, the officer must immediately change the countersign, and send notice

thereof to the general of the day, who is to communicate the same to the other guards, and the adjutant-general.

As soon as the officer of the guard discovers the approach of the enemy, he must immediately send notice to the nearest general officer, call in the sentries, and put himself in the best posture of defence. If attacked on his post, he will defend it to the utmost of his power, nor retreat, unless compelled by superior force; and even then he must retire in the greatest order, keeping a fire on the enemy, whose superiority, however great, can never justify a guard's retiring in disorder. Should the enemy pursue a guard into camp, the officer must take care to retire through the intervals of the battalions, and, forming in the rear of the line, wait for further orders.

When an officer is posted at a bridge, defile, or any work, with orders to maintain it, he must defend himself to the last extremity, however superior the force of the enemy may be, as it is to be supposed that the general who gave those orders will reinforce him, or order him to retire whenever he thinks it proper.

An officer must never throw in the whole of his fire at once; for which reason, every guard is to be divided into two or more divisions or platoons, according to its strength, any number above eight and under seventy-eight men forming two platoons; the eldest officer taking post on the right of the first platoon, the next eldest on the right of the second platoon, and the third on the left of the whole; the non-commissioned officers cover the officers; the drum is to be on the right of the captain, and the sentinel one pace advanced of the drum. If the guard consists of no more than twelve men, it forms in one rank.

#### ARTICLE 5.

*Method of going and receiving the Grand Rounds.*

The general and field-officers of the day will visit the several guards during the day, as often and at such hours as they judge proper.

When the sentry before the guard perceives the offi-

cer of the day, he will call to the guard to turn out ; and the guard being paraded, on the approach of the officer of the day, present their arms.

The officer of the day will examine the guard, see that none are absent, that their arms and accoutrements are in order, that the officers and non-commissioned officers are acquainted with their duty, and that the sentinels are properly posted, and have received their proper orders.

Not only the officers of the day, but all general officers are at liberty to visit the guards and make the same examination.

The officers of the guard shall give the parole to the officer of the day, if demanded.

During the night, the officers of the day will go the grand rounds.

When the officer of the day arrives at the guard from whence he intends to begin his rounds, he will make himself known as such, by giving the officer of the guard the parole. He will then order the guard under arms, and having examined it, demand an escort of a sergeant and two men, and proceed to the next post.

When the rounds are challenged by a sentinel, they will answer, *Grand rounds!* and the sentry will reply, *Stand, grand rounds!* *Advance sergeant with the countersign!* Upon which the sergeant advances and gives the countersign. The sentinel will then cry, *Advance rounds!* and present his arms till they have passed.

When the sentry before the guard challenges, and is answered, *Grand rounds!* he will reply, *Stand, grand rounds!* *Turn out the guard!* *Grand rounds!* Upon the sentinel's calling, the guard is to be turned out and drawn up in good order, with shouldered arms, the officers taking their posts. The officer commanding the guard will then order a sergeant and two men to advance towards the rounds and challenge. When the sergeant of the guard comes within ten paces of the rounds, he is to halt and challenge briskly. The sergeant of the rounds is to answer, *Grand rounds!* The

sergeant of the guard replies, *Stand, grand rounds! Advance sergeant with the countersign!* and orders his men to present their arms. The sergeant of the rounds advances alone, and, giving the countersign, returns to his rounds; and the sergeant of the guard calls to his officer, *The countersign is right!* On which the officer of the guard calls, *Advance rounds!* The officer of the rounds then advances alone, and on his approach the guard present their arms. The officer of the rounds passes along the front of the guard immediately to the officer (who keeps his post on the right) and gives him the parole. He then examines the guard, orders back his escort, and demanding a new one, proceeds in the same manner to the other guards.

#### ARTICLE 6.

*Honors due from Guards to General Officers and others.*

To the commander in chief: All guards turn out with presented arms; the drums beat a march, and the officers salute.

To major-generals: They turn out with presented arms, and beat two ruffles.

To brigadier-generals: They turn out with presented arms, and beat one ruffle.

To officers of the day: They turn out with presented arms, and beat according to their rank.

Except from these rules a general officer's guard, which turns out and pays honours only to officers of superior rank to the general whose guard it is.

To colonels: Their own quarter-guards turn out once a day with presented arms; after which they only turn out with ordered arms.

To lieutenant-colonels: Their own quarter-guards turn out once a day with shouldered arms; after which they only turn out and stand by their arms.

To majors: Their own quarter-guards turn out once a day with ordered arms; at all other times they stand by their arms.

When a lieutenant-colonel or a major commands a regiment, the quarter-guard is to pay him the same honours as are ordered to a colonel.

All sentries present their arms to general officers, and to the field-officers of their own regiments; to all other commissioned officers they stand with shouldered arms.

The President of Congress, all Governors in their own states, and committees of Congress at the army, shall have the same honours paid them as the commander in chief.

When a detachment with arms passes before a guard, the guard shall be under arms, and the drums of both beat a march.

When a detachment without arms passes, the guard shall turn out and stand by their arms.

After dark, no honours are to be paid; and when near the enemy, no honours are to be paid with the drum.

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## CHAP. XXIII.

### OF THE ARMS AND AMMUNITION, WITH THE METHODS OF PRESERVING THEM.

THE preservation of the arms and ammunition is an object that requires the greatest attention. Commanding officers of regiments must be answerable for those of their regiments, and captains for their respective companies.

An officer of a company must every morning at roll-call, inspect minutely into the state of the men's arms, accoutrements and ammunition; and if it shall appear that a soldier has sold, or through carelessness lost or damaged any part of them, he must be confined and punished, and stoppages made of his pay, as hereafter mentioned: For which purpose, such officer shall certify to the commanding officer of the regiment the names of the delinquents, and the losses or damages which shall appear of their arms, ammunition and accoutrements; and the commanding officer, after due examination, shall order stoppages to be made for whatever shall appear to have been sold, lost or damaged as aforesaid.

*The stoppage to be as follow :*

For a firelock, sixteen dollars ;  
 a bayonet, two dollars ;  
 For a ramrod, one dollar ;  
 a cartridge-box, four dollars ;  
 a bayonet-belt, one dollar ;  
 a scabbard, two-thirds of a dollar ;  
 a cartridge, one-sixth of a dollar ;  
 a flint, one-twentieth of a dollar ;  
 a gun-worm, one-fourth of a dollar ;  
 a screw-driver, one-twelfth of a dollar ; and  
 arms, accoutrements and ammunition damaged,  
 such sums as the repairs shall cost the States, to be  
 estimated by the brigade-conductor, or, when a  
 corps is detached, by such person as its command-  
 ing officer shall appoint for that purpose ; provided  
 that such stoppages do not exceed one-half of the  
 delinquent's pay monthly.

It is highly essential to the service that the ammunition should be at all times kept complete ; for which purpose, as often as it is necessary, a return is to be made by each company of the number of cartridges deficient, to the quarter-master, that he may make out a general one for the regiment to be signed by the commanding officers of the regiment and brigade, and no time lost in supplying the deficiency. The like care is to be taken that all deficiencies of arms and accoutrements are supplied without loss of time.

All arms, accoutrements and ammunition unfit for service, are to be carefully preserved, and sent by the commanding officer of each company, to the regimental quarter-master, who shall deliver the same to the brigade-conductor, they respectively giving receipts for what they receive. The arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the sick and others, when delivered up, are to be taken care of in the same manner. Before the cartridge-boxes are put in the arm-chests, the cartridges must be taken out, to prevent any loss or accident.

A conductor shall be appointed to each brigade, who shall have under his immediate care and direction, a travelling forge and five or six armourers, an ammunition waggon, and a waggon with an arm-chest for each battalion, each chest to hold twenty-five arms, to receive the arms and accoutrements wanting repair, or of the men sick or absent; and when the arms delivered in by a battalion shall exceed the above number, the surplus shall be sent to the commissary of military stores.

The brigade-conductor shall issue no ammunition but by order of the commanding officer of the brigade; but may receive and deliver the arms and accoutrements of each battalion, by order of its commanding officer.

The ammunition waggon shall contain twenty thousand cartridges; and, in order to keep the same complete, the conductor shall, as deficiencies arise, apply to the field-commissary, or one of his deputies, for a supply, or otherwise for the necessary materials of cartridges, and to the major of brigade for men to make them up, under the direction of the conductor; and for this purpose, the brigade-major shall order out a party of the most careful soldiers.

The non-commissioned officers of each company will be provided with gun-worms; and every day, at the noon roll-call of the company, those men who have returned from duty, are to bring their arms and have their charges drawn; the first sergeant to receive the powder and ball, and deliver the same to the quartermaster.

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## CHAP. XXIV.

### OF THE TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

THERE is nothing which gains an officer the love of his soldiers more than his care of them under the distress of sickness; it is then he has the power of exerting his humanity in providing them every comfortable necessary, and making their situation as agreeable as possible.

Two or three tents should be set apart in every regiment, for the reception of such sick as cannot be sent to the general hospital, or whose cases may not require it. And every company shall be constantly furnished with two sacks, to be filled occasionally with straw, and serve as beds for the sick. The sacks to be provided in the same manner as clothing for the troops, and finally issued by the regimental clothier, to the captain of each company, who shall be answerable for the same.

When a soldier dies, or is dismissed from the hospital, the straw he lay on is to be burnt, and the bedding well washed and aired before another is permitted to use it.

The sergeants and corporals shall every morning at roll-call, give a return of the sick of their respective squads to the first sergeant, who must make out one for the company, and lose no time in delivering it to the surgeon, who will immediately visit them, and order such as he thinks proper to the regimental hospital; such whose cases require their being sent to the general hospital, he is to report immediately to the surgeon-general, or principal surgeon attending the army.

Once every week (and oftener when required) the surgeon will deliver the commanding officer of the regiment a return of the sick of the regiment, with their disorders, distinguishing those in the regimental hospital, from those out of it.

When a soldier is sent to the hospital, the non-commissioned officer of his squad shall deliver up his arms and accoutrements to the commanding officer of the company, that they may be deposited in the regimental arm-chest.

When a soldier has been sick, he must not be put on duty till he has recovered sufficient strength, of which the surgeon should be judge.

The surgeons are to remain with their regiments as well on a march as in camp, that in case of sudden accidents they may be at hand to apply the proper remedies.

## CHAP. XXV.

## OF REVIEWS.

## ARTICLE 1.

*Of Reviews of Parade.*

WHEN a battalion is to be reviewed, it must be drawn up in the following manner:

The ranks at four paces distance from each other; the colours advanced four paces from the centre; the colonel twelve paces before the colours; the lieutenant-colonel four paces behind the colonel; the major on the right of the battalion in the line of officers; the adjutant behind the centre; the officers commanding platoons eight paces before their intervals; and the other officers on the same line equally divided in front of their respective platoons; the sergeants who covered officers take their places in the front rank of their platoons; the other non-commissioned officers who were in the rear, remain there, falling back four paces behind the rear rank; and the drummers and fifers are equally divided on the wings of the battalion, dressing with the front rank. The general officer who is to review them being within thirty paces of the battalion, the colonel orders,

*Battalion! Present—Arms!*

On which the men present their arms, and the drums on the right wing salute him according to his rank; the officers and colours salute him as he passes in front of the battalion; and on his arriving at the left, the drums beat the same as on the right.

The colonel then commands,

*Shoulder—Firelocks!*

And when the general has advanced to the front,

*Rear Rank! Close to the Front!*

On which the officers face to their platoons.

*March!*

The rear rank closes to the front, and the officers stepping off at the same time, those commanding platoons take their posts in the front rank, and the others go through the intervals to their posts in the rear. m-

The colonel then commands,  
*Battalion!*

*By Platoons! To the Right—Wheel! March!*

The whole wheel by platoons to the right, and march by the general; the colonel at the head of the battalion, with the major behind him, followed by the drums of the right wing; the adjutant on the left of the fifth platoon; and the lieutenant-colonel in the rear, preceded by the drums of the left wing.

The officers and colours salute when within eight paces of the general; and the colonel having saluted, advances to him.

The battalion having marched to its ground and formed, the general orders such exercise and manœuvres as he thinks proper.

#### ARTICLE 2.

##### *Of Reviews of Inspections.*

For a review of inspection the battalion must not be told off into platoons, but remain in companies, at open order; the drums and fifes on the right, and the ensigns with the colours in front of their respective companies.

The inspector begins with a general review passing along the front of the battalion from right to left, accompanied by the field and staff-officers. The general review over, the colonel commands,

*Rear Rank! Close to the Front! March!*

The rear rank closes to the front, the officers remaining in front.

*By Companies! To the Right—Wheel! March!*

Each company wheels to the right; the captains then open their ranks, and order

*Non-commissioned Officers! To the Front—March!*

The officers take post four paces, and the non-commissioned officers two paces, in front of their companies.

The whole then order their firelocks by word of command from their captains, except the first company, where the inspection begins; when the first company has been inspected, they order their firelocks, and the next company shoulders; the others proceed in the same manner till the whole are inspected.

The field and staff-officers accompany the inspector while he inspects the companies; and when the inspection is over, the colonel forms the battalion, and causes it to perform any exercise or manœuvres the inspector thinks proper to order.

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## INSTRUCTIONS.

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### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COMMANDANT OF A REGIMENT.

**T**HE State having intrusted him with the care of a regiment, his greatest ambition should be to have it at all times and in every respect as complete as possible: To do which, he should pay great attention to the following objects:

The preservation of the soldiers' health should be his first and greatest care; and as that depends in a great measure on their cleanliness and manner of living, he must have a watchful eye over the officers of companies; that they pay the necessary attention to their men in those respects.

The only means of keeping the soldiers in order, is, to have them continually under the eyes of their superiors; for which reason, the commandant should use the utmost severity to prevent their straggling from their companies, and never suffer them to leave the regiment without being under the care of a non-commissioned officer, except in cases of necessity. And in order to prevent any man's being absent from the regiment without his knowledge, he must often count the files, and see that they agree with the returns delivered him, strictly obliging every man returned fit for duty, to appear under arms on all occasions; and if any are missing, he must oblige the commanding officer of the com-

pany to account for their absence. In a word, the commandant ought to know upon what duty and where every man of his regiment is. To these points the other field-officers must also pay attention.

The choice of non-commissioned officers is also an object of the greatest importance: The order and discipline of a regiment depends so much upon *their* behaviour, that too much care cannot be taken in preferring none to that trust, but those who by their merit and good conduct are entitled to it. Honesty, sobriety, and a remarkable attention to every point of duty, with a neatness in their dress, are indispensable requisites; a spirit to command respect and obedience from the men, an expertness in performing every part of the exercise, and an ability to teach it, are also absolutely necessary; nor can a sergeant or corporal be said to be qualified, who does not write and read in a tolerable manner.

Once every month the commandant should make a general inspection of his regiment, examine into the state of the men, their arms, ammunition, accoutrements, necessaries, camp utensils, and every thing belonging to the regiment, obliging the commanding officers of companies to account strictly for all deficiencies.

He should also once every month assemble the field-officers and the eldest captain, to hold a council of administration; in which should be examined the books of the several companies, the pay-master and quartermaster, to see that all receipts and deliveries are entered in proper order, and the affairs of the regiment duly administered.

All returns of the regiment being signed by the commanding officer, he should examine them with the greatest care before he suffers them to go out of his hands.

The commandant must always march and encamp with his regiment; nor must he permit any officer to lodge out of camp, or in a house, except in case of sickness.

On a march, he must keep his regiment together as much as possible, and not suffer the officers to leave their platoons without his permission; nor permit any of them, on any pretence whatsoever, to mount on horseback. There is no fatigue the soldiers go through that the officers should not share; and on all occasions they should set them examples of patience and perseverance.

When a regiment is on a march, the commandant will order a sergeant and six men into the rear, to bring up all stragglers; and the sergeant, on his arrival in camp or quarters, must make his report to him.

In a word, the commanding officer of a regiment must preserve the strictest discipline and order in his corps, obliging every officer to a strict performance of his duty, without relaxing in the smallest point; punishing impartially the faults that are committed, without distinction of rank or service.

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#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE MAJOR.

THE major is particularly charged with the discipline, arms, accoutrements, clothing, and generally, with the whole interior management and economy of the regiment.

He must have a watchful eye over the officers, and oblige them to do their duty on every occasion; he must often cause them to be exercised in his presence, and instruct them how to command their platoons and preserve their distances.

He must endeavour to make his regiment perform their exercise and manœuvres with the greatest vivacity and precision, examine often the state of the different companies, making the captains answer for any deficiencies he may perceive, and reporting the same to the colonel.

He must pay the greatest attention to have all orders executed with the strictest punctuality, so far as respects his regiment; and should every week examine the adjutant's and quarter-master's books, and see that

all returns, orders, and other matters, the objects of their respective duties, are regularly entered.

He must cause to be kept a regimental book, wherein should be entered the name and rank of every officer, the date of his commission, and the time he joined the regiment; the name and description of every non-commissioned officer and soldier, his trade or occupation, the place of his birth and usual residence, where, when and for what term he was enlisted; discharges, furloughs and courts-martial, copies of all returns, and every casualty that happens in the regiment.

He must be at all times well acquainted with the strength of his regiment and brigade, and the details of the army, and see that his regiment furnishes no more than its proportion for duty.

He must often inspect the detachments for duty furnished by his regiment, see that they are complete in every respect, and formed agreeably to the regulations.

On a march he must often ride along the flanks of his regiment, see that the platoons march in order, and keep their proper distances.

When the regiment is detached, he will post the guards ordered by the colonel, often visit them, examine whether the officers, non-commissioned officers, and sentinels are acquainted with their duty, and give them the necessary instructions.

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#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ADJUTANT.

THE adjutant is to be chosen from among the sub-alterns, the field-officers taking care to nominate one of the most intelligent and best acquainted with the service.

He must keep an exact detail of the duty of the officers and non-commissioned officers of his regiment, taking care to regulate his roster in such a manner as not to have too many officers or non-commissioned officers of the same company on duty at the same time.

He must keep a book in which he must every day

take the general and other orders, and shew them to the commanding officer of the regiment, who having added those he thinks necessary for the regiment, the adjutant must assemble the first sergeants of the companies, make them copy the orders, and give them their details for the next day.

He must attend the parade at the turning out of all guards or detachments, inspect their dress, arms, accoutrements and ammunition, form them into platoons or sections, and conduct them to the general or brigade parade.

When the regiment parades for duty or exercise, he must count it off, and divide it into divisions and platoons, and carry the orders of the colonel where necessary.

The adjutant is to receive no orders but from the field-officers, and officer commanding a battalion.

On a march he must ride along the flanks of the regiment, to see that regularity is observed, and must pay attention to the sergeant in the rear, that he brings up all stragglers.

On the arrival of the regiment in camp, his first care is to form and send off the guards; and when the tents are pitched, he must immediately order out the necessary number of fatigue men to dig the vaults or sinks, and open communications where necessary. He will then form the detachments for wood, water, and other necessities.

He must be constantly with the regiment, ready to receive and execute any orders that may come; nor must he go from his tent without leaving an officer to do his duty, or directions where he may be found.

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#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE QUARTER-MASTER.

THE quarter-master being charged with encamping and quartering the regiment, should be at all times acquainted with its strength, that he may require no more ground than is necessary, nor have more tents pitched than the number prescribed; for both which he is accountable.

He must inform the regiment where to fetch their wood, water, and other necessaries; and where to pasture their horses.

He must instruct the quarter-master sergeant and pioneers in the manner of laying out the camp, agreeably to the order prescribed in the regulations.

He is answerable for the cleanliness of the camp, and that the soldiers make no fire any where but in the kitchens.

When the army marches, he must conduct the pioneers to the place appointed, and order the quarter-master sergeant to take charge of the baggage.

He is to make out all returns for camp equipage, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, provisions, and forage, and receive and distribute them to the regiment, taking the necessary vouchers for the delivery, and entering all receipts and deliveries in a book kept by him for that purpose.

He must pay particular attention to the preservation of the camp equipage, cause the necessary repairs to be done when wanting, and return every thing unfit for use to the stores from which he drew them.

The preservation of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, is of such essential importance, that he must be strictly attentive to those of the sick, of the men on furlough, discharged, or detached on command without arms, taken care of and deposited with the brigade conductor, as directed in the regulations.

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#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CAPTAIN.

A CAPTAIN cannot be too careful of the company the state has committed to his charge. He must pay the greatest attention to the health of his men, their discipline, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothes, and necessaries.

His first object should be, to gain the love of his men, by treating them with every possible kindness and humanity, enquiring into their complaints, and when well founded, seeing them redressed. He should

know every man of his company by name and character. He should often visit those who are sick, speak tenderly to them, see that the public provision, whether of medicine or diet, is duly administered, and procure them besides such comforts and conveniences as are in his power. The attachment that arises from this kind of attention to the sick and wounded, is almost inconceivable; it will moreover be the means of preserving the lives of many valuable men.

He must divide his company into four squads, placing them each under the particular care of a non-commissioned officer, who is to be answerable for the dress and behaviour of the men of his squad.

He must be very particular in the daily and weekly inspections of his men, causing all deficiencies to be immediately supplied; and when he discovers any irregularity in the dress or conduct of any soldier, he must not only punish him, but the non-commissioned officer to whose squad he belongs.

He must keep a strict eye over the conduct of the non-commissioned officers; oblige them to do their duty, with the greatest exactness; and use every possible means to keep up a proper subordination between them and the soldiers; for which reason he must never rudely reprimand them in presence of the men, but at all times treat them with proper respect.

He must pay the utmost attention to every thing which contributes to the health of the men, and oblige them to keep themselves, and every thing belonging to them in the greatest cleanliness and order. He must never suffer a man who has any infectious disorder to remain in the company, but send him immediately to the hospital, or other place provided for the reception of such patients, to prevent the spreading of the infection. And when any man is sick, or otherwise unfit for duty, or absent, he must see that his arms and accoutrements are properly taken care of, agreeably to the regulations prescribed.

He must keep a book, in which must be entered the name and description of every non-commissioned offi-

eer and soldier of his company, his trade and occupation, the place of his birth, and usual residence, where, when, and for what term he enlisted, discharges, furloughs, copies of all returns, and every casualty that happens in the company. He must also keep an account of all arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing, necessaries, and camp equipage delivered to his company, that on inspecting it he may be able to discover any deficiencies.

When the company arrive at their quarters after a march, he must not dismiss them till the guards are ordered out, and (if cantoned) the billets distributed, which must be as near together as possible; and he must strictly prohibit his men from vexing the inhabitants, and cause to be punished any that offend in that respect. He must acquaint them with the hours of roll-call and going for provisions, with their alarm post, and the hour of march in the morning.

If the company make any stay in a place, he must, previous to their marching, inspect into their condition, examine their knapsacks, and see that they carry nothing but what is allowed, it being a material object to prevent the soldier loadening himself with unnecessary baggage.

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#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE LIEUTENANT.

THE lieutenant, in the absence of the captain, commands the company, and should therefore make himself acquainted with the duties of that station; he must also be perfectly acquainted with the duties of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and see them performed with the greatest exactness.

He should endeavour to gain the love of his men, by his attention to every thing which may contribute to their health and convenience. He should often visit them at different hours, inspect into their manner of living, see that their provisions are good and well cooked, and as far as possible oblige them to take their meals at regulated hours. He should pay attention to their complaints, and when well founded, endeavour to get

them redressed ; but discourage them from complaining on every frivolous occasion.

He must not suffer the soldiers to be ill treated by the non-commissioned officers through malevolence, or from any pique or resentment ; but must at the same time be careful that a proper degree of subordination is kept up between them.

Although no officer should be ignorant of the service of the guards, yet it particularly behoves the lieutenant to be perfectly acquainted with that duty ; he being oftener than any other officer entrusted with the command of a guard—a trust of the highest importance, on the faithful execution of which the safety of an army depends ; and in which the officer has frequent opportunities to distinguish himself by his judgment, vigilance, and bravery.

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#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ENSIGN.

THE ensign is in a particular manner charged with the cleanliness of the men, to which he must pay the greatest attention.

When the company parades, and whilst the captain and lieutenant are examining the arms and accoutrements, the ensign must inspect the dress of the soldiers, observing whether they are clean, and every thing about them in the best order possible, and duly noticing any who in these respects are deficient.

He must be very attentive to the conduct of the non-commissioned officers, observing that they do their duty with the greatest exactness ; that they support a proper authority, and at the same time that they do not ill treat the men through any pique or resentment.

As there are only two colours to a regiment, the ensigns must carry them by turns, being warned for that service by the adjutant. When on that duty, they should consider the importance of the trust reposed in them ; and when in action, resolve not to part with the colours but with their lives. As it is by them the battalion dresses when marching in line, they should be very careful to keep a regular step, and by frequent

practice accustom themselves to march straight forward to any given object.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SERGEANT MAJOR.

The sergeant major being at the head of the non-commissioned officers, must pay the greatest attention to their conduct and behaviour, never conniving at the least irregularity committed by them or the soldiers, from both of whom he must exact the most implicit obedience. He should be well acquainted with the interior management and discipline of the regiment, and the manner of keeping rosters and forming details. He must always attend the parade, be very expert in counting off the battalion, and in every other business of the adjutant, to whom he is an assistant.

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#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE QUARTER-MASTER SERGEANT.

He is an assistant to the quarter-master of the regiment, and in his absence is to do his duty, unless an officer be specially appointed for that purpose; he should therefore acquaint himself with all the duties of the quarter-master before mentioned. When the army marches, he must see the tents properly packed and loaded, and go with the baggage, see that the waggoners commit no disorders, and that nothing is lost out of the waggons.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FIRST SERGEANT OF A COMPANY.

THE soldier having acquired that degree of confidence of his officers, as to be appointed first sergeant of the company, should consider the importance of his office; that the discipline of the company, the conduct of the men, their exactness in obeying orders, and the regularity of their manners, will in a great measure depend on his vigilance.

He should be intimately acquainted with the character of every soldier of the company, and should take great pains to impress upon their minds the indispensable necessity of the strictest obedience, as the foundation of order and regularity.

